

FBIS**DAILY REPORT
CONTENTS***Soviet Union*

Vol III No 050

16 March 1987

USSR INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

ARMS CONTROL & DISARMAMENT

USSR Conducts Nuclear Test in Semipalatinsk	AA 1
U.S. 'Responsible' for Test [Kornilov]	AA 1
USSR-Canada Hold Disarmament Talks 5-6 Mar	AA 2
TASS Notes Washington NATO Talks on Euromissiles	AA 2
U.S. Plans Defenses Against Tactical Missiles [KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 25 Feb]	AA 2
Arms Talks Official Obukhov Holds Bonn Talks	AA 3
Holds News Conference [DPA]	AA 3

WORLD & REGIONAL ISSUES

Weekly 'International Observers Roundtable' [Agayants, Kornilov, Dmitriyev]	CC 1
FRG's Genscher Urges Cooperation at Space Congress [SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA 13 Mar]	CC 7

UNITED STATES & CANADA

'Hardliner' Perle Resigns From Pentagon	A 1
Summary of Career [Ignatyev]	A 1
TASS Doubts Perle's 'Optimism' [Vladimirov]	A 2
VOA Waging 'Psychological Warfare' Against USSR	A 3
U.S. Coast Guard Rescues Soviet Freighter Crew	A 3
TASS Reports CIA's Allen 'Relieved' of Duties	A 4

NORTHEAST ASIA

DPRK's Hwang Chang-yop Arrives in Moscow 14 Mar	C 1
North Korea Repeats Call for Talks With South [SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA 4 Mar]	C 1
Shevardnadze Meets DPRK Foreign Minister 25 Feb [PRAVDA 27 Feb]	C 1
U.S.-ROK 'Team Spirit' Maneuvers Criticized [SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA 22 Feb]	C 2
MPR's Batmonh Supports Gorbachev Missile Proposal	C 3

SOUTH ASIA

Afghan-Pakistani Talks Round Ends in Geneva	D 1
[PRAVDA 11 Mar]	
DRA's Wakil Stops in Moscow After Geneva Talks	D 1
U.S. Stand on Afghan-Pakistani Talks Criticized	D 1
[Vavilov]	
Ex-Soldier Describes Problems on Return From DRA	D 2
[Gurin in MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA 27 Feb]	
Najib Meets Communications Minister Shamshin	D 3
[IZVESTIYA 28 Feb]	

SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

Shevardnadze's Official Visit to SRV Continues	E 1
11 March Banquet Speech [Hanoi]	E 1
Lays Wreaths, Presents Awards	E 3
Talks With Nguyen Van Linh [PRAVDA 13 Mar]	E 4
Addresses Soviet Aktiv	E 5
Joint Statement Issued [PRAVDA 14 Mar]	E 5
Shevardnadze Departs for Home	E 10
Further on Departure	E 10
Arrives in Moscow	E 11
Vietnamese Reportage [cross-reference]	E 11
Biryukova Leads CPSU Delegation on Hanoi Visit	E 11

EASTERN EUROPE

USSR Desires 'Full Relations' With Albania	F 1
Honecker Meets FRG Officials in Berlin	F 1
Meets With Lafontaine	F 1
Talks With West Berlin Mayor	F 2
Confers With Economics Minister	F 2

WESTERN EUROPE

Yakovlev, Delegation Pay Official Visit to Spain	G 1
Airport Send-Off	G 1
Madrid Arrival Statement	G 1
[IZVESTIYA 10 Mar]	
Meeting With Cortes Official	G 3
[PRAVDA 11 Mar]	
Meeting With PCPE Leader	G 4
[PRAVDA 11 Mar]	
Talks With Gonzalez, Fernandez	G 5
[PRAVDA 11 Mar]	
Speech to Parliamentarians	G 6
[IZVESTIYA 12 Mar]	
Meeting With King, Minister	G 10
[IZVESTIYA 12 Mar]	
Meeting With Senate Leader	G 11
Meeting With CP, PSOE Figures	G 11
[PRAVDA 13 Mar]	
Yakovlev Press Conference	G 12
Weinberger Arrives in Madrid To Discuss U.S. Bases	G 15
FRG's Genscher, Woerner Differ on Euromissiles	G 16
[Serov]	

MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

Belyayev Links Terry Waite With Iran Arms Deals H 1
[LITERATURNAYA GAZETA 11 Mar]
Soviet Drought-Relief Workers Leave Addis Ababa H 2

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

Consultations With Angola, Cuba Held 10-11 Mar J 1
[Luanda]
Delegation Departs on Frontline States Tour J 2

LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN

Ortega: U.S. Plans Naval Blockade of Nicaragua K 1
KRASNAYA ZVEZDA on Lizichev's Meetings in Cuba [7 Mar] K 1
Honduran Forces Down Unidentified Transport Plane K 1
Pentagon Announces Joint Exercises With Honduras K 2
Laptev Replaces Lebedev as Uruguayan Ambassador K 2

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

POLITICAL & SOCIAL DEVELOPMENTS

Politburo Discusses Housing, Municipal Services R 1
CPSU Officials Address Party Functionaries R 2
[PRAVDA 6 Mar]
PRAVDA Editorial on Cadre Selection Criteria [7 Mar] R 3
Yeltsin Addresses Moscow Gorispolkom Session R 5
Ligachev, Slyunkov, Talyzin Attend Academy Meet R 5
IZVESTIYA on 'Passivity' of Composers Union R 6
[Dashkevich 1 Mar]
Discussion of Pasternak Rehabilitation R 9
[MOSCOW NEWS 8 Mar]
Moscow TV: 'Vremya' Introduces New Wrap-Up Format R 13

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

Economist Aganbegyan Interviewed on Reforms S 1
LE FIGARO, 10 Mar
Rome Radio, 14 Mar S 2
CSA Reports Arrears in Metallurgy Plan S 3
Briefs: BAM Power Line S 3

AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS

Media Covers 12-14 Mar Agricultural Work T 1
Loss of Fruit, Vegetables in Ukraine Noted T 2
Briefs: Agriculture Exhibition; New Grain Varieties T 2

LD120450 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0430 GMT 12 Mar 87

This test was carried out with the aim of improving military equipment.

U.S. 'Responsible' for Test

LD121223 Moscow TASS in English 1218 GMT 12 Mar 87

[Text] Moscow March 12 TASS -- TASS news analyst Yuriy Kornilov writes:

The Soviet Union was compelled to set off a nuclear test blast, the second one in the last eighteen months. This explosion, as the first one made in February, was no surprise because our country had stated openly more than once that it could not display unilateral restraint on this matter. Had it not been for the reckless militaristic position of Washington, which responded with ever new nuclear tests in Nevada to all Soviet calls for ending them, all would have been quiet today in the Soviet nuclear testing ranges. While the Soviet moratorium was in force the United States exploded over 25 nuclear devices over eighteen months.

It is Washington alone that is responsible for the fact that our country had to resume tests. One thing appears especially shocking in this connection. Certain circles of the USA, while spurring the arms race, fostering militarism and building up tension, have the audacity to accuse others and ascribe their own sins to them. Thus the U.S. State Department came up today with a false story alleging that the Soviet nuclear test, held in February, caused a radioactive fallout which reached areas beyond the Soviet Union.

Commenting on this allegation, Boris Pyadyshev, first deputy head of the Information Directorate of the USSR Foreign Ministry, said to me: "There is not a grain of truth in the State Department's assertions. What it says is a gross falsification and lie. The explosion set off in the Soviet Union in February was made with the observance of all safety requirements."

This invention by the State Department is a helpless attempt to quench the intensity of public anger with the American policy of active war preparations, a policy which has brought the Soviet moratorium to an end."

So, if we are to speak of a "fallout," there is only one fallout, the fallout of misinformation and new lies from Washington. Its purpose is to cast aspersions on the Soviet Union and its policy. But lies do not live long...

In conclusion I should like to remind all that the Soviet proposals for ending nuclear tests remain in force. The USSR is prepared to resume its moratorium on nuclear tests any day, any month, as soon as the United States announces the termination of its nuclear tests. Unfortunately, Washington seems to be moving in a diametrically opposite direction.

USSR-CANADA HOLD DISARMAMENT TALKS 5-6 MAR

LD111521 Moscow TASS in English 1407 GMT 11 Mar 87

[Text] Ottawa March 11 TASS -- Soviet-Canadian consultations on questions of arms limitation and disarmament were held at the Canadian Foreign Ministry on March 5 and 6.

During the consultations views were exchanged on such problems as nuclear and space arms, prohibition of chemical weapons, reduction of troops and armaments in Europe, total prohibition of nuclear weapon tests, the interconnection between disarmament and development, questions of disarmament in the United Nations.

Special attention was given to the new Soviet proposal to solve the problem of medium-range missiles in Europe set forth by Mikhail Gorbachev in his statement of February 28.

From the Soviet side the consultations were conducted by Ambassador Viktor Karpov, head of the Directorate on Problems of Arms Limitation and Disarmament at the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs. From the Canadian side by David Peel, director-general, international security and arms control, and Ambassador for Questions of Disarmament Douglas Roche.

Viktor Karpov was received by First Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs of Canada C. Taylor and Deputy Minister A. Sullivan.

There is understanding that consultations on this range of problems between the foreign ministries of the two countries will be continued.

TASS NOTES WASHINGTON NATO TALKS ON EUROMISSILES

LD092330 Moscow TASS in English 2312 GMT 9 Mar 87

[Text] Washington March 9 TASS -- Representatives of the United States and the Western European NATO countries on whose territory U.S. medium-range missiles are stationed are holding talks in Washington today, U.S. State Department spokesman Charles Redman said. He said that the representatives of five NATO countries met in the U.S. capital to discuss verification and inspection provisions of the American draft treaty on medium-range nuclear forces.

The U.S. delegation to the talks is led by Allen Holmes, U.S. assistant secretary of state for political and military affairs.

U.S. PLANS DEFENSES AGAINST TACTICAL MISSILES

PM271557 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 25 Feb 87 First Edition p 3

[Own information-TASS report: "New Program"]

[Text] The Pentagon has embarked on the development of a new large-scale militarist program -- the creation [sozdaniye] of a defensive system against tactical missiles, in whose implementation the United States intends to include Japan and the West European NATO countries. [paragraph continues]

This was stated in an interview with the YOMIURI SHIMBUN by D. (Kloske), Pentagon special adviser. An official White House decision will follow in the near future. However, a special directive on the aims of the plan, the organizations and individuals responsible for its implementation, and the inclusion of Japan and Washington's NATO allies in it has already been sent to the relevant Pentagon departments by W. Taft, U.S. deputy defense secretary.

ARMS TALKS OFFICIAL OBUKHOV HOLDS BONN TALKS

LD132137 Moscow TASS In English 2115 GMT 13 Mar 87

[Text] Bonn March 13 TASS -- Deputy head of the USSR delegation at the Geneva talks on nuclear and space arms Aleksey Obukhov, staying in Bonn, had conversations with the FRG Government's spokesman on disarmament matters Joseph Holik and in the FRG Foreign Ministry. During these conversations he set out the Soviet appraisal of the state of affairs at the Geneva talks after the conclusion of their seventh round. Aleksey Obukhov met in the USSR Embassy with representatives of the mass media of the FRG and a number of other countries and answered numerous questions of reporters about the new Soviet peace initiative, which envisages the elimination in Europe of medium-range missiles of the United States and the USSR.

Holds News Conference

LD122032 Hamburg DPA in German 1924 GMT 12 Mar 87

[Text] Bonn (DPA) -- Aleksey Obukhov, deputy head of the Soviet Delegation at the Geneva disarmament negotiations, regards a USSR-U.S. agreement on the elimination of medium-range weapons in Europe within the next "3 to 4 months" as possible. With good will, the still open technical questions could be solved by the summer, Obukhov told journalists in Bonn Today. On the Soviet side, which has shown great readiness to compromise, this will was present.

Obukhov is in Bonn to brief the Federal Government on the Soviet position in Geneva. Today, he met Bonn's disarmament representative, Josef Holik, at the Foreign Ministry. Tomorrow's agenda includes talks with Andreas Meyer-Landrut, state secretary in the Foreign Ministry, and with SPD political Horst Ehmke. On the still open question of the verification mechanism for a medium-range agreement, Obukhov, speaking at a press conference in the Soviet Embassy, said Moscow favors a "very strict and reliable verification system" that could include public destruction of the missiles. He also reaffirmed the Soviet readiness to start without delay negotiations on the removal of the shorter-range missiles following the signing of an INF agreement. He replied evasively to a question on whether negotiating a date for this should be laid down in an INF agreement.

Obukhov criticized the efforts of the U.S. to expand the ABM Treaty on the limitation of missile defense systems. This would mean the "disintegration" of the treaty and is a brake on the negotiations on strategic and space weapons. Obukhov gave the assurance, however, that even in the event of an expanded ABM interpretation by the United States, the USSR is still prepared to sign a separate agreement on medium-range weapons. Speaking on the Federal Government's stance in the disarmament discussion, he said that it is a "positive factor" that Bonn had approved the latest Soviet proposal for the elimination of medium-range weapons. He also noted that the Federal Government had expressed reservations about a broader interpretation of the ABM Treaty.

WEEKLY 'INTERNATIONAL OBSERVERS ROUNDTABLE'

LD152038 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1230 GMT 15 Mar 87

["International Observers Roundtable" program with Nikolay Agayants, All-Union Radio foreign politics commentator; Yuriy Emmanuilovich Kornilov, TASS political observer; and Boris Dmitriyevich Dmitriyev, doctor of historical sciences]

[Text] [Announcer] We invite you to listen to the program "International Observers Round Table." It is conducted by Nikolay Agayants, All-Union Radio commentator on foreign politics.

[Agayants] Hello, comrades. First of all I'd like to introduce to you the participants in our meeting today. They are: Yuriy Emmanuilovich Kornilov, TASS political observer, and Boris Dmitriyevich Dmitriyev, doctor of historical sciences. They are both well-known international affairs journalists; both are authors of many books on the problems of contemporary political relations in general and the politics of the United States in particular, books which are a success with the readership, not only in this country but also abroad. I mention this in particular because many letters which come to our editorial desk from radio listeners, contain requests to introduce our collocutors in greater detail. (Lev Sador) from Vitebsk, the Leningrader (Petr Ilich Konopko), (Galina Borovikova) from Saratov, for example, and many others write about this. In fulfilling this wish, I, for my part, call on those who listen to the program "International Observers Roundtable" to give their opinion about it. Does the format that exists at present, 30 minutes, suit you, comrades, or is there a need to increase the duration of the program? Is there a need to make it thematic, selecting for discussion, let's say, one important key problem? In a word, if you have any observations about the program or wishes for the future, write to this address: Moscow; 19, Ulitsa Koroleva; All-Union Radio International Information Department. Thank you.

And now, as the saying goes, let's not continue to beat about the bush, [rastekatsya mysl'yu po drevul]; let's get down to business.

The trip by Eduard Amvrosiyevich Shevardnadze, member of the Politburo and USSR minister of foreign affairs, to countries in the Asiatic and Pacific area and Southeast Asia, has ended. There were visits to the SRV, Laos, Cambodia, Indonesia, and Australia. There was a meeting with the leadership of Thailand in Bangkok. What can be said about the results of this trip, Boris Dmitriyevich?

[Dmitriyev] It is plain throughout that Comrade Shevardnadze's trip was a major foreign policy step, which got a response beyond the limits the vast Asiatic and Pacific region. The world press, in the majority, assesses the visit by the Soviet minister of foreign affairs as a specific and businesslike manifestation of the new approach by the leadership of the Soviet Union, set forth in the speech by the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee in Vladivostok. The leaders of the region's countries assess highly our vision of ways of resolving issues of international political and economic security, first and foremost in the sphere of nuclear disarmament. This was manifested both in the course of talks and in joint documents. During visits to three states in Indochina, the intentions of the Soviet Union, Laos, Cambodia, and Vietnam to strengthen peace and security in this region were clearly identified.

As for the Cambodian question -- and this is perhaps the most acute question at present in Southeast Asia -- the Soviet Union considers that the efforts of the Cambodian leadership to start talks with various Khmer opposition groups, or with separate individuals, on condition that the criminal Pol Pot clique be removed, are a positive step toward achieving national reconciliation in the country and the normalization of the situation around Cambodia. Comrade Shevardnadze's visits to countries in Indochina are of great significance for the further strengthening of all-round cooperation between the Soviet Union and Laos, Cambodia and Vietnam. The results of these visits, of course, will be the subject of careful interpretation and further analysis, but it is already evident now that they will exert a positive influence on the international situation in Southeast Asia.

And another observation: It is the first time in history that a Soviet minister of foreign affairs has made an official visit to Australia, Indonesia, Laos, Cambodia, and Vietnam. Per se, this fact is significant. The point is, of course, not that airplanes fly faster now, making it easier to get to distant shores. The point is that Soviet diplomacy is now working at a different, increased tempo, calling on other states to unite efforts and jointly secure the survival of humanity.

[Agayants] This is what I'd like to add to what has been said: The Helsinki process of dialogue, negotiations, and agreement functions -- be it only so-so -- in Europe. This brings a certain stability to relations between the Old World's states and lessens the probability of the rise of armed conflicts. In the Asiatic and Pacific region, which we're talking about, this, unfortunately, does not exist, or barely exists. Moreover, militarization and the buildup of the threat of war in this part of the world is beginning to gather a dangerous speed.

The Pentagon is trying to turn the Pacific and Indian Oceans into internal American lakes. This is why our country has addressed an appeal to all the region's countries and peoples for cooperation in the name of peace and security. In Vladivostok and in Delhi, I will remind you, Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev put forward a broad program of measures to lessen tension and to begin talks on cutting down the activity of navies in the Pacific Ocean, in the first instance, vessels equipped with nuclear weapons. Limiting rivalry in the sphere of anti-vessel weaponry would also undoubtedly further the strengthening of stability. Moscow has emphasized once again that we are ready to conduct with the United States and interested Asiatic states negotiations on confidence measures in the military sphere, as applied to Asia and the adjacent waters of the Indian and Pacific Oceans. These were the aims of the talks that took place during Comrade Shevardnadze's visit.

[Kornilov] Nikolay Ivanovich, I would add one point which, it seems to me, is important to mention: In the course of the trip, in the course of the visit by the Soviet minister of foreign affairs to various countries in Asia, there was particular emphasis on the ever-growing role of the Nonaligned Movement, that influential force which energetically advocates the adoption of measures to secure universal peace and security and the establishment of a new international economic order. There was particular emphasis on the importance of the decisions adopted by the 8th conference of heads of state and government of the nonaligned countries in Harare.

[Agayants] Highly important events and processes are taking place these days in Afghanistan and around it. The policy of national reconciliation being carried out by the Afghan leadership headed by Comrade Najib is working, functioning effectively, and furthering the need of the fratricidal war and the unity of patriotic force.

[Dmitriyev] This policy is really meeting a broad response among the various sections and groups of the Afghan population. Practically every day news comes in about thousands of refugees reaching their homeland despite all the obstacles. People who once fought against it are joining over to the side of the people's power. Talks are being held with many armed groups. The following could be cited as examples: The Wazir tribe, in areas neighboring Pakistan, has expressed its support for the course of reconciliation; it has set up a 500-strong volunteer detachment to help government forces. Eminent Baluchi chiefs, as well as the leaders of a number of tribes, have stated their intention to cooperate with the people's power. Some areas in the country have been declared zones of peace. At present reconciliation commissions are holding talks with many gangs, while over 30,000 Afghans have already returned to the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

Last week the seventh round of Afghan-Pakistani talks ended in Geneva; they are being held through Cordovez, the personal representative of the UN secretary general. It can be said that mainly three out of four documents that are the subject of discussion at these talks have been agreed -- namely, the document of noninterference; on international guarantees; and on the return of refugees. At the moment the talks are concentrated on a document envisioning the dates for the withdrawal of Soviet forces from Afghanistan.

[Agayants] Boris Dmitriyevich, how did the talks go?

[Dmitriyev] Naturally, the talks didn't go easily. The Afghan delegation came up with a number of new initiatives, thus creating conditions for reaching a final accord on a political settlement. One has to say that a certain shift could be observed on the Pakistani side. Yet the following was striking: as soon as the Pakistani side starts speaking in more realistic terms, some external forces interfere -- their address is known, however, it is the United States of America -- these forces interfere, trying to block any progress. At the moment, the talks have been halted for additional consultations, the delegations have returned to their capitals, and after a break the talks will be resumed.

[Kornilov] Yes, Boris Dmitriyevich, you are right. I would say that on the whole it has become a sort of rule for Washington: As soon as any shifts, so to speak, start taking shape within the problem of the political settlement of the situation around Afghanistan, certain U.S. circles start to look feverishly for means to counter this positive process. And now we see the same approach. You have just mentioned that another stage of the Afghan-Pakistani talks has just ended in Geneva where, in the opinion of Cordovez, personal representative of the UN secretary general, real and concrete progress has been attained. And what do we see? Hardly had the teletypes reported this than a Washington reaction followed. First, a statement from a Pentagon representative, then a statement from a State Department representative, and both in the same vein: Far from reducing its aid to the Afghan counterrevolution in the future Washington will be stepping it up. I would like to recall in this connection that it is U.S. ruling circles, acting in tandem with some of their NATO allies and with regional reactionaries, that have unleashed the undeclared war against the sovereign Republic of Afghanistan, and it is U.S. special services that have initiated the training of mercenary anti-Afghan gangs since 1979 with nearly \$2 billion worth of weapons, ammunition, and military equipment. To all appearances, judging by the pronouncements we have mentioned, this line will be maintained in the future, too.

It is no mere coincidence that when Kabul proclaimed the course toward national reconciliation, a White House representative announced at once that this course is a vain enterprise. Washington has been trying to draw Pakistan into its anti-Afghan venture by bringing very strong economic and political pressure to bear on Islamabad and trying to pull the chestnuts out of the fire by using others, as the saying goes. In this connection, I would put it like this: the destructive anti-Afghan line does not represent anything unique in Washington's policies in the sense that it can be fully accommodated within the policies of neoglobalism and state terrorism conducted by the U.S. Administration. It is precisely the United States which is mainly to blame for the failure up to this day to reach a just settlement of the situation around Afghanistan.

In this connection I would like to speak about another event, or, to be more precise, about one date which the international public is to mark tomorrow. Exactly 19 years ago, on 16 March 1968, American interventionists, participants in the dirty war in Vietnam, razed to the ground the Vietnamese village of Song My. Peasant huts were burned down and hundreds of innocent people, including women, the elderly, and children, were shot with machineguns and mortars. The tragedy of Song My has remained in the memory of mankind along with the tragedies of Oradour, Lidice, Guernica, and Khatyn. History teaches, history reminds, history recalls one to reflect time and again on today's events. And remembering today the 19th anniversary of the tragedy of Song My, we have a right to note that, having lost in Vietnam, U.S. imperialism has by no means given up its hegemonist schemes. On the contrary, the architects of Washington's aggressive policies, having armed themselves with the Reagan neoglobalism doctrine, have never before displayed their claims to all-permissiveness as openly and brashly as they do today.

[Agayants] Yes, Yuri Emmanuilovich, indeed! And what grim and gory pages have been written in the history of American foreign policy by the present rulers of the United States! In the Near East, the Pentagon's brass hats, acting hand-in-hand with the Zionist aggressor, have reduced to ruins whole blocks of unfortunate Beirut. In Asia, Washington is carrying on the undeclared war against Revolutionary Afghanistan, which we have already mentioned. In Central and Latin America it has occupied Grenada, it is waging an undeclared war against sovereign Nicaragua, and continues its provocations against free Cuba. In Africa, it has been sponsoring the barbaric regime of apartheid in the RSA and has been staging provocations against Angola. The ashes of Song My, the ruins of Beirut, the burned villages and demolished mosques in Afghanistan, the deaths of thousands of innocent people in Nicaragua -- all these are links of a single chain and the manifestations of the same hegemonist imperial policy of Washington. And wherever American imperialism stretches its tentacles, wherever its agents, hirelings, and accomplices act -- everywhere blood is streaming, muddy waves of terror are rising, and the freedom and independence of the peoples is being threatened.

[Kornilov] Yes, the ashes of Song My are still throbbing in people's hearts, 19 years on. The tragedy of Song My is not only a page of shame in American history but also a reminder that there are no such crimes that U.S. Military circles filled with unbridled militarist desires would not commit. And of course, this calls on peoples to be vigilant.

[Agayants] This week, the Soviet Union's new peace initiative on Euromissiles has still been in the center of the international public's attention.

The positive response of other states to the Soviet proposal to conclude a separate agreement on the complete liquidation of medium-range missiles in Europe and their sharp reduction -- to 100 warheads -- in the USSR's Asiatic part and in U.S. national territory have been met with satisfaction in our country. But what is the situation at the Geneva talks themselves, Boris Dmitriyevich?

[Dmitriyev] The actual state of affairs at the Geneva talks is such that, in fact, so far there has been no final Soviet draft of the agreement, or an American one. On the Soviet side, we have expounded clearly worded proposals whose purpose is to agree, in the shortest possible time, on the liquidation of all the medium-range missiles in Europe and on the corresponding decision relating to the Asiatic part of the Soviet Union and the national territory of the United States. We have expounded a plan for the concrete implementation of this proposal of ours. For its part, the American delegation has submitted a fairly voluminous document which, according to them, is not a plan either, but rather a set of considerations pertaining to ways toward the solution. The Soviet and American documents differ in a number of parameters, both in volume, content, and formulations of certain questions. One could say they are directed toward a single goal, toward resolving the question of medium-range missiles. Only a few sessions have taken place so far, and the work ahead is not easy but the Soviet delegation has emphasized that a document on this issue can be worked out within a short period.

[Kornilov] The difficulties with which the ruling classes of the capitalistic world are coming to understand reality and the periodic relapses of attempts to resolve by force all the group of variances dividing the two worlds are not accidental, of course. It was stressed at the 27th party congress that imperialism has been urged toward translating the competition between the two systems into the language of military confrontation also by internal springs, by its socioeconomic essence itself, and that, owing to its social nature, imperialism is constantly generating an aggressive adventurous policy. One could speak here about an entire complex of stimulating motives, about the ravenous appetites of arms manufacturers of influential military-bureaucratic groupings, about the mercenary interests of monopolies in sources of raw materials and markets, about the fear of bourgeoisie of the changes that are taking place, and, finally, about the attempts to resolve their own aggravating problems at the expense of socialism. One can see the extent to which these problems have become aggravated by the so-called Irangate that is unfolding now in the United States. All that I have mentioned, all these stimulating motives generating aggressive policy, are particularly characteristic of U.S. imperialism.

[Agayants] Yuriy Emmanuilovich, I would like to focus your attention and that of our radio listeners on the following. The influential American public organization, Committee for National Security, not so long ago published a special study of arms control issues. The conclusions reached by that document represent not only the view shared today by authoritative American politicians and public figures, former U.S. statesmen and military figures, scientists and representatives of religious circles; the content of the document, entitled "The Way Out of the Impasse," reflects a problem central to the broad discussions under way in the United States. The study quite clearly identifies this problem as Reagan's Star Wars program and the U.S. Administration's stubborn unwillingness to agree to the Soviet Union's proposal to restrict work in the SDI framework to laboratory research. The document was compiled with the participation of such authoritative specialists as Paul Warnke, former director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency and former head of the U.S. delegation at the Soviet-American SALT II talks, William Colby, former director of the U.S. CIA, and Vice Admiral Thomas Davies.

Analyzing the situation in the world, the authors of the study write that the United States and the USSR are now at an important crossroad; one road leads to total demolition of arms control and the acceleration of the deadly dangerous rivalry in the nuclear sphere to an as yet unprecedented pace, while the other leads to consolidating existing treaties and concluding of accords on a deep, stabilizing reduction by both sides of accumulated nuclear arsenals.

[Dmitriyev] The silvery cover of the leading U.S. foreign policy journal, U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT, displays the title of that issue's main article: The United States Is a Country of Liars. The article cites striking instances and examples of just how deep down lies, deceit, and falsification have penetrated into American life. And this affects literally everything. The article states that Wall Street still has not recovered from the vast scandal surrounding a financier-intriguer by the name of Boesky, who earned hundreds of millions of dollars through deceit. America has been swept by a wave of exposures of swindling in scientific research. A House of Representatives subcommittee has estimated that one out of three Americans starting jobs has forged educational qualifications. The journal writes that whereas previously deceit could remain in relative obscurity at some railway station or other, now it can be sent via satellite to millions of people at different ends of the earth.

The very latest events are supplementing the already long register of machinations and falsifications in the very highest Washington circles with more and more new facts. The fifth, I think, presidential report under the title "On Soviet Nonadherence to Arms Control Agreements" has been sent to the U.S. Congress. In content, the report differs little from the previous ones -- the same collection of falsifications, speculative assessments of the Soviet position, and simply flagrant lies. Just how low standards of morality and ethics are in Washington circles today is shown, in particular, by the suggestion that the Soviet Union, as the presidential report states, allegedly might have been able to secretly violate its moratorium on nuclear explosions. Or another absurd claim from the report, and I quote: Inexplicable events took place during the moratorium which might be connected, and at the same time might not be connected, with the Soviets' adherence to their moratorium. End of quote. So you can take it as you will, either black or white. Unfortunately, certain other presidential documents and statements over the past few days are notable for their uncivilized language, including Reagan's recent radio address on regional conflicts, which contained so many crude and indecent remarks against our country that I don't even wish to comment on them.

[Kornilov] The 70th anniversary of the October Revolution -- and this is particularly stressed in the address by our party's Central Committee to the Soviet people -- is approaching a situation in which the human race is faced with the problem of survival. The future of the world, a contradictory but integral and interrelated world, is being determined today. The planet can and must be freed from the threat of nuclear war; life in conditions of security, independence, and progress can and must be guaranteed to all peoples. Not everything depends on us, on the Soviet Union and socialism, but we shall do what does depend on us and do it fully. The address notes especially that we are applying our entire political authority and the entire tremendous international influence of our country to the peace struggle, and that they will be the more effective the better things go here at home and the deeper our cooperation with the fraternal socialist countries. Socialism and peace are inseparable, and the more powerful socialism is, the more stable is peace.

[Dmitriyev] In all our affairs we act jointly with the fraternal socialist states. Our community is not merely an alliance of states united by common political and ideological principles; it is also a fusion of many national experiences, traditions, and original long-term projects. This is our common internationalist wealth, which we hold dear.

A regular session of the Foreign Ministers Committee of the Warsaw Pact member-states is soon to take place in Moscow. This forthcoming session is of a distinctively anniversary nature. Let me remind you that the first session of the committee was held exactly 10 years ago in 1977, and it was even held in Moscow.

There is no doubt that this time the ministers of the allied states will discuss the state of affairs regarding the Soviet Union's new initiative on eliminating medium-range missiles in Europe. Indeed, in general, attention will focus on issues relating to achieving more vigorous progress in the process of limiting the arms race and reducing armed forces and conventional weapons in Europe. The problem of banning chemical weapons is topical at the moment and it is important to exchange views on what can be done for a successful conclusion of the Vienna meeting. In short, a great deal of hard and constructive work lies ahead in Moscow.

[Agayants] Our party and state's course in world politics is consistently peace-loving. We have a realistic and flexible approach to international problems guided by the new political thinking. We shall steadfastly work toward seeing states shed their nuclear armor on the threshold of the third millenium, to keep weapons out of space and to reduce, and finally destroy, them on earth. But as long as international reaction spurs on the arms race and until it renounces the policy of social revenge and crusades against socialism, the CPSU and our state will do everything necessary to maintain at an appropriate level the defense capability of our country and of the whole socialist community. The Soviet people can be sure that we shall never under any circumstances permit the military superiority of imperialism.

And on that, we end the broadcast.

FRG'S GENSCHER URGES COOPERATION AT SPACE CONGRESS

PM131455 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 13 Mar 87 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "For Peace Among the Stars"]

[Text] Cologne, 12 Mar -- An international congress held in Cologne was devoted to the problem of the use of space for peaceful purposes. The forum gathered together scientists and representatives of business circles from the FRG, Britain, the USSR, France, and the United States.

Addressing the congress, FRG Foreign Minister H.-D. Genscher emphasized the need for peaceful space exploration. The resolution of this task, he said, demands joint efforts. The minister did not rule out that in the long term matters will go so far as broad international cooperation in this sphere, including between the United States and the USSR, in investigating Mars, for example.

At the forum there was a businesslike and detailed discussion of the broad opportunities for the use of space. Space, the speeches pointed out, is a new sphere of research and production activity. The congress participants advocated mutually advantageous cooperation.

'HARDLINER' PERLE RESIGNS FROM PENTAGON

LD122119 Moscow TASS in English 2043 GMT 12 Mar 87

[Text] Washington March 12 TASS -- TASS correspondent Igor Ignatiev reports:

U.S. Assistant Secretary for Defence Richard Perle announced his coming resignation at today's news conference in the Pentagon.

By his activity, first in the apparatus of the U.S. Congress, and in the past six years as Assistant Secretary for Defence Richard Perle earned a firm reputation as a "hawk" and a "hardliner" with regard to the Soviet Union. He was among those who drew up the Jackson-Vanik agreement that consolidated a discriminatory approach to trade with the USSR, and was pressing for its adoption in the seventies. Holding a post of prominence in the Pentagon, Perle made no secret of his negative attitude to the idea of general and complete disarmament. He took direct part in working out the so-called "broad interpretation" of the ABM Treaty, the interpretation that was endorsed by President Reagan and that is viewed by many American experts as a step toward abandoning that important agreement in the sphere of arms control.

Summary of Career

LD131031 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0003 GMT 13 Mar 87

[Text] Washington, 13 Mar (TASS) -- TASS correspondent Igor Ignatyev reports:

Assistant U.S. Secretary for Defense Richard Perle announced his imminent resignation Thursday. At a press conference held here on this matter he said this will happen in the near future, when his successor has been selected.

Perle has essentially committed his entire career and his rapid rise up the official ladder of anticommunism, to fierce hatred of socialism, and to loyal service of the U.S. military-industrial complex. During his career Perle has earned a solid reputation of being an outright "hawk". Both in the apparatus of the U.S. Congress and in the past 6 years in his influential post in the Pentagon, he has literally done his utmost to put a brake on the normal development of U.S.-USSR relations and to block progress in the field of arms control. Closely linked with Zionist circles in the United States, Perle was one of those who initiated and "pushed" through the Jackson-Vanik amendment, which was passed by the U.S. Congress in the 1970's and established the discriminatory approach to trade with the USSR.

Having obtained a high post in the Pentagon under the Reagan administration, Perle did not conceal his hostility toward the idea of full and universal disarmament. His recent statement in Munich caused a real scandal, when he called all proposals concerning the possibility that "one fine day the world will be able to rid itself of nuclear weapons," "stupidity verging on the absurd".

Striving to do all he could to ensure this does not happen, Perle faithfully implemented the program for the "rearmament of America" advanced by the present administration. He expressed his feelings on this matter in a letter to President Reagan, in which he stressed "I will always be most grateful for the opportunity of participating in the program to restore the national strength" of the United States.

Perle took the most direct part in elaborating the so-called "broad interpretation" of the ABM Treaty that has been approved by the White House and which many U.S. experts view as a step toward renouncing this important agreement in the field of arms control.

Pentagon chief C. Weinberger expressed his "profound regret" regarding Perle's departure, but did note Perle had agreed to "continue to provide assistance and to make a recommendation for his successor". Perle explains his departure is "for personal reasons", but local observers see his resignation as year more evidence of the lack of stability of the present administration, which has been gripped by the loud political scandal of "Irangate."

TASS Doubts Perle's 'Optimism'

LD121948 Moscow TASS in English 1934 GMT 12 Mar 87

[Text] Moscow March 12 TASS -- Commentator Vladimir Vladimirov writes:

As reported by the ASSOCIATED PRESS from Washington, assistant secretary of defense of the United States Richard Perle has predicted success at the talks on the problem of eliminating Soviet and American medium-range missiles in Europe. Does this mean this man from the Pentagon who is known worldwide as a "hawk" has now become a "dove"? No need to hurry with an answer and here are the reasons why.

The very same Mr Perle recently spoke in one of the congressional committees and demanded that the number of American military personnel in Europe be increased in 1988-89. This is necessary, in particular, to service land-based cruise missiles, those very missiles which should be liquidated in the event of a successful outcome of the Soviet-American talks. Optimism or not, but the deployment of American missiles in Western Europe should be continued -- such is the present credo of the assistant secretary of defense of the United States. What also comes to mind is that several days ago Perle remarked when speaking about verification of a possible future agreement that verification is not just very difficult but is simply impossible. So there is every reason to doubt the sincerity of Mr. Perle's "optimism".

The Pentagon is clearly reluctant to part with medium-range missiles in Europe, especially with the Pershing-2 ballistic missiles. So it appears that if "worst comes to worst", it is suggested to reduce their range and classify them as theatre missiles.

As THE WASHINGTON POST reported on March 5, the opinion is voiced in the United States that the problem of theatre missiles might become a "serious stumbling block" on the road to any whatsoever accord on medium-range missiles, Washington would want to have the possibility to build up its arsenal of missiles of this class in Europe. So already now the agreement on the elimination of medium-range missiles is being viewed by some members of the American Administration not as a step to a nuclear-free Europe but as a switching of emphasis in the arms race to other directions.

All this goes to show that the new self-proclaimed "doves" have the talons of hawks.

VOA WAGING 'PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE' AGAINST USSR

LD142301 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1457 GMT 14 Mar 87

["Heralds of 'Psychological Warfare'" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow 14 March (TASS) -- TASS observer Vladimir Matyash writes: A little more than 45 years ago, the Voice of America, the mouthpiece of the ruling upper echelons in the United States, went on the air for the first time, afforded from its first day of work and still afforded much attention by official Washington and provided with generous funding. The not unknown J.F. Dulles nonetheless lamented that, as he said, the United States was spending little on the 'war of ideas.' A most eloquent admission has been made on that score by C. Wick, current director of the U.S. Information Agency [USIA] under whose jurisdiction Voice of America also comes: "We are in a state of war with the Russians, be it a defacto war or a declared war."

The annual budget of the Voice of America now amounts to almost \$185 million (all in all, the United States spends about \$5 billion per year on the activities of its colossal propaganda complex overseas). More than 3,000 people are employed by the station and it has correspondents in 129 countries. Well trained anti-Soviets are involved with the Voice of America, as are employees of the CIA and other U.S. intelligence services. The station has 108 transmitters on U.S. territory and abroad. They broadcast 1,327 hours per week in 43 languages, including Russian and the languages of people in the USSR. As a rule, broadcasts to the Soviet Union are tendentious and abound in political speculation unsupported by facts.

The polluters of the airwaves are irritated by peaceful initiatives that have as their main goal averting a nuclear war and ensuring the peace and security of people. Nor are the processes of democratization underway in the Soviet Union and strengthening the positions of socialism in the USSR and throughout the world to their liking. Extending the dimensions of the 'psychological war' against the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries and against the developing countries, USIA, at the recommendation of the U.S. National Security Council, has decided to allocate \$1.5 billion for the technical modernization of the Voice of America alone. At the same time, new powerful retransmission centers are being constructed for broadcasts to the USSR.

The Voice of America also performs blatant acts of provocation that go against the elementary norms of international law.

The expansion of the Voice of America's propaganda activity, primarily against the USSR and other socialist countries, indicates that the U.S. administration has made "Psychological warfare" one of the pivots of its foreign policy. In a political report of the CPSU Central Committee to the 27th party congress, it is stressed that "the 'psychological war' unleashed by imperialism can be qualified in no other way than as a specific form of aggression by imperialism, which is trampling the sovereignty, history, and culture of peoples."

U.S. COAST GUARD RESCUES SOVIET FREIGHTER CREW

LD160949 Moscow TASS in English 0908 GMT 16 Mar 87

[Text] Washington March 16 TASS -- The Soviet dry cargo ship Komsomolets Kirghizii, which met with an accident off the eastern coast of the United States Saturday, went down early Sunday.

It sank more than 300 kilometers from the shores of New Jersey, the ocean there being over three kilometers deep.

All the 37 Soviet crew members were plucked off board by U.S. Coast Guard helicopters. The rescue operation was conducted in stormy weather, with the speed of wind exceeding 70 kilometers per hour and the waves reaching seven meters in height.

The crew were taken to Washington. They will leave for home on an Aeroflot flight Tuesday after taking a rest at the housing compound of the Soviet Embassy here.

TASS REPORTS CIA'S ALLEN 'RELIEVED' OF DUTIES

LD132157 Moscow TASS in English 2108 GMT 13 Mar 87

[Text] Washington March 13 TASS -- AP reports, quoting intelligence sources, that Charles Allen, a deputy director of the CIA, has been relieved of his duties "to ease his work load." In reality, it is another attempt of the U.S. Administration to block the possible leak of confidential information related to the Irangate. AP recalls that, according to the evidence given by Allen to Congress, he told CIA Director Casey and his deputy Gates in October last year that he had information about the unlawful transfer of a part of profits from arms sales to Iran to the Nicaraguan contras, and also about huge funds that were missing. Casey denied in his evidence to Congress that he had been informed of the swindle. The removal of Allen is clearly intended to block his access to information and thus to deny him an opportunity to tell anything new to Congress.

DPRK'S HWANG CHANG-YOP ARRIVES IN MOSCOW 14 MAR

LD141435 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 14 Mar 87

[Text] Hwang Chang-yop, secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea, arrived in Moscow today at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee.

The guest was welcomed at the airport by Comrade Medvedev, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and senior employees of the CPSU Central Committee apparatus. In the welcoming party was Kwon Hui-kyong, the DPRK ambassador to the USSR.

NORTH KOREA REPEATS CALL FOR TALKS WITH SOUTH

PM050853 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 4 Mar 87 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Call for Dialogue"]

[Text] Pyongyang, 3 Mar -- For the third time, Yi Kun-mo, premier of the DPRK Administrative Council, and O Chin-u, minister of the People's Armed Forces, addressed a letter to Prime Minister No Sin-yong of South Korea, and Yi Ki-paek, minister of defense.

The recent DPRK proposal to hold high-level military-political talks between North and South Korea fully accords with the interests of creating an atmosphere of trust and relaxation of tension in the Korean peninsula, the document stresses.

As for organizing summit talks on which the South Korean side insists, the letter emphasizes that in order for these talks on cardinal questions of the country's unification to be really useful, they must be thoroughly prepared in advance. The DPRK takes the view that the preconditions for a meeting between the top leaders of the sides could be created precisely through holding high-level military-political talks between North and South Korea. The letter contains a proposal to hold the first round of these talks in the border settlement of Panmunjom 26 March and expresses the hope that the South Korean side will give a positive answer to the DPRK's proposal.

SHEVARDNADZE MEETS DPRK FOREIGN MINISTER 25 FEB

PM271137 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Feb 87 First Edition p 4

[Unattributed report: "Ministers' Meeting"]

[Text] Eduard Shevardnadze, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR foreign minister, met 25 February with Kim Yong-nam, member of the Politburo of the Workers' Party of Korea Central Committee, deputy premier of the DPRK Administrative Council, and DPRK foreign minister, who is on a stopover in Moscow en route to New Delhi.

The foreign minister devoted attention to some questions pertaining to further development of relations between the two countries in the light of the talks between Mikhail Gorbachev and Kim Il-song in Moscow in October 1986. Mutual satisfaction was expressed with the dynamic development of bilateral ties in all fields.

E.A. Shevardnadze reported on the results of the CPSU Central Committee January Plenum, emphasizing the significance of its decisions for implementing the strategic policy of restructuring and accelerating our country's socioeconomic development.

It was stressed that the DPRK's peace initiatives aimed at lessening the dangerous tensions on the Korean peninsula and creating favorable conditions for a peaceful reunification of Korea, and, in particular, the new proposal on holding high-level military-political talks between North and South, which was recently put forward by Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and DPRK president, meet with full support in the Soviet Union.

Kim Yong-nam spoke of the Korean working people's achievements in socialist building and expressed approval and support for the USSR's constructive approach to the resolution of the problems vital to the whole of mankind, its major peace initiatives directed at ensuring peace and security on a global scale, including in the Asia-Pacific region.

The meeting proceeded in a warm, friendly atmosphere.

U.S.-ROK 'TEAM SPIRIT' MANEUVERS CRITICIZED

PM241129 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 22 Feb 87 First Edition p 5

[Article by S. Kukhar: "The Pentagon Has Begun a Sinister Act of Provocation in the Far East"]

[Text] The Soviet Union has put forward a broad program of measures to reduce tension in the Asian and Pacific region. The other socialist countries are coming out actively for the establishment of good-neighborly relations in this part of the world. But in Washington there is a different opinion on this score. The reports now coming in from Korea are a confirmation of that. For the 12th time routine U.S.-South Korean "Team Spirit" exercises have begun there south of the 38th parallel. The deafening roar of ground attack aircraft and combat helicopters patrolling the sky, the artillery fire, and the menacing clang of the tank tracks -- all this is in the future. But the combat alarm signal has already been heard at the U.S. bases in Japan, Hawaii, and the Philippines. Over 200,000 servicemen, an aircraft carrier group of the U.S. 7th fleet, and Air Force formations will take part in the "Team Spirit-87" militarist games.

A few days before the start of the maneuvers, 8 February to be precise, Rear Admiral (U. Pendley), the U.S. representative on the military commission for a truce in Korea, asserted without a moment's hesitation that the "Team Spirit" maneuvers have not presented and will not present a threat "to anyone except a potential aggressor." And today it has become known that the maneuvers' scenario provides for the transfer of large-scale subunits of U.S. troops from the notorious "rapid deployment force" to the south of the peninsula. The purpose? To rehearse preemptive strikes. Translated from Pentagon language this is nothing other than the rehearsal of armed aggression. Against whom? Against the DPRK and other sovereign states of the region.

Well, the myth of the "threat from the north" (the potential aggressor) is as old as it is unscrupulous. And no wonder. After all, Washington is the author of both. The phony strategists there have spent a very long time concocting these "canards." It is as though they were unaware that the republic in the northern part of the peninsula is engaged in peaceful creative labor. [paragraph continues]

Yet the propaganda attacks which Seoul and Washington regularly undertake in response to Pyongyang's peace offensive are not only a screen designed to conceal the reluctance of the United States and its Far Eastern ally to respond to the constructive proposals of the DPRK which is calling for dialogue for the sake of reducing tension but are also a kind of artillery softening up in the face of the latest military show like "Team Spirit."

You only have to recall that in response to the DPRK's appeal to turn the Korean peninsula into a nuclear-free peace zone there followed from Seoul a statement regarding its intention to deploy in South Korea the ground-launched Lance tactical missiles capable of carrying nuclear and neutron charges. And that is in addition to the 1,000 atomic charges already there in the Pentagon's stocks. And now, in response to Pyongyang's call to hold military-political summit talks between the two countries, we have the "Team Spirit-87" maneuvers. There is no doubt that these exercises are a gross violation of the agreement on a Korean armistice. That is why, the newspaper NODONG SINMUN stresses, "the Korean people condemn the latest criminal action by U.S. imperialism and the Seoul regime as an act of provocation against all those who advocate the relaxation of tension and Korea's peaceful unification."

With prompting or without, all these years the Seoul rulers have been using militarist hysteria with a view to suppressing the progressive forces of the South Korean population coming out for democratic transformations in the country. "Communist agent" labels are hung on anyone who demands respect for elementary civil liberties and the removal of the U.S. bases from the south of the Korean peninsula. How long President Chon Tu-hwan's administration will be able to manipulate public opinion and whether it even has enough of these labels is another matter. Recent events attest that stocks of these labels, if they are not running out, are at any rate losing their value.

In brief, the testing ground for militarist games of the "Team Spirit" type are no less necessary to the United States than the Seoul regime itself, but the bayonets aimed against north and south — against their own people — are a most unreliable political compass. Yes, the old saying has it, you can rest on bayonets but you cannot sit on them.

MPR'S BATMONH SUPPORTS GORBACHEV MISSILE PROPOSAL

LD032259 Moscow TASS in English 2048 GMT 3 Mar 87

[Text] Ulaanbaatar March 3 TASS — The Mongolian people fully support and approve of the proposal of the Soviet leadership contained in the statement by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, on singling out the problem of medium-range missiles in Europe from the set of questions at the talks and concluding a separate agreement on it with the USA, said Jambyn Batmonh, general secretary of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee, chairman of the Presidium of the Great People's Hural of the Mongolian People's Republic.

Addressing here today a meeting of senior officials of the party and the government, he described the fresh Soviet initiative as a major step directed at the implementation of the comprehensive programme for ridding mankind from nuclear weapons. Its implementation would contribute to strengthening the fundamentals of peace and security in Europe and all over the world. The international community has every right to expect from the USA a positive attitude to the fresh Soviet proposal.

The initiatives contained in Mikhail Gorbachev's statement, Jambyn Batmonh noted, are a convincing and graphic example of new political thinking and a constructive approach to the resolution of the most important international issues.

AFGHAN-PAKISTANI TALKS ROUND ENDS IN GENEVA

PM111230 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Mar 87 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "End of Talks"]

[Text] Geneva, 10 Mar -- The latest stage in the current round of Afghan-Pakistani talks through the UN secretary general's personal representative Diego Cordovez has ended here. The Afghan delegation was headed by DRA Foreign Minister Abdol Wakil, and the Pakistani delegation by Pakistani Foreign Minister Sahabzada Yaqub Khan. During the talks, D. Cordovez said at a press conference today, it was possible significantly to reduce the gap between the two sides' positions. He expressed the conviction that they can be brought even closer together. The DRA and Pakistani delegations, the personal representative of the UN secretary general noted, wished to hold additional consultations in their countries' capitals and subsequently to return to Geneva. The date for resumption of the talks will be agreed through diplomatic channels.

DRA'S WAKIL STOPS IN MOSCOW AFTER GENEVA TALKS

LD110750 Moscow TASS in English 0742 GMT 11 Mar 87

[Text] Moscow March 11 TASS -- Abdol Wakil, a member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and foreign minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, made a stop in Moscow on March 10-11 on his way from Geneva to Kabul.

U.S. STAND ON AFGHAN-PAKISTANI TALKS CRITICIZED

LD121632 Moscow TASS in English 1524 GMT 12 Mar 87

[Text] Moscow March 12 TASS -- TASS news analyst Valeriy Vavilov writes:

It has already become a tradition in the policy of the U.S. Administration that whenever positive signs appear in the question of political settlement of the situation around Afghanistan, they in Washington immediately start looking for and find the ways to hamper this process, to prevent arrangement.

The same script is now played in Washington. Another stage of the current round of the Afghan-Pakistani talks just ended in Geneva. In the appraisal of personal envoy of the U.N. secretary general Diego Cordovez, a real and concrete progress had been reached there. He emphasized that both sides had realised that they are advancing in one and the same direction, toward political settlement.

Going by statements from Washington, precisely this prospect, a political settlement, does not suit the U.S. Administration. This was yesterday confirmed by Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs Frank Carlucci, who said that Washington is prepared to increase aid to the Afghan counterrevolution. The same idea was expressed in the White House today by another high official of the U.S. Administration who wished that his name should not be given. Rejecting Diego Cordovez's positive assessment, he said that proposals of the Afghan side cannot be viewed by Pakistan and Mujahidin (Afghan "contras") as serious and trustworthy.

Granting hundreds of millions of dollars to the counterrevolutionary forces and supplying them with the latest arms, including missiles, Washington continues banking on extremist groups of adversaries of national reconciliation who persist with their intentions to resolve the Afghan problem by a military, not a political, way.

Washington tries to involve Pakistan in that venture, too. Exerting strong economic pressure on Islamabad, Washington tries to force others to pull chestnuts out of the fire of the undeclared war against the DRA, interferes with the natural striving of the Pakistani people to normalize relations with its neighbour. Showing interest in the quest for a political settlement, the Pakistani side, as Pakistan's Foreign Minister Yaqub Khan said, is prepared to use any opportunity that can lead to an early and successful conclusion of the Geneva talks. He said Pakistan believes that the process of true reconciliation conducted in the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and supported by the Afghan people, including Afghan refugees, complying with their wish, will facilitate a successful conclusion of political settlement.

One cannot but admit the justice and relevance of this conclusion. But in order to implement it, to achieve real political settlement around Afghanistan, an end must be put to the interference by Washington and all other anti-Afghan forces, non-resumption of outside interference guaranteed, and a policy of crude pressure on Islamabad stopped.

EX-SOLDIER DESCRIBES PROBLEMS ON RETURN FROM DRA

PM071753 Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 27 Feb 87 p 3

[Report on interview with G.V. Yevsenin by P. Gurin, under the rubric "Aspects of Our Contemporaries": "We Are All Different" -- no place or date of interview given]

[Excerpts] He did not want to meet the newspaperman. When we did manage to meet, after prolonged persuasion over the telephone, he started talking about himself in general and even terms. I tried to stir him by asking a few "point-blank" questions. His immediate reaction was: "Why are you asking all this? You know you won't write it up." That was when I decided not to write about him, but to give him an opportunity to talk about himself.

And so, meet Gennadiy Vyacheslavovich Yevsenin, 22 years old, a native of Moscow, Komsomol member, operator of milling machines with digital program control, evening course student, junior sergeant of the reserve, and recipient of the medal "For Valor."

[Yevsenin] Whenever I open a newspaper or journal I first look for articles about my comrades. Not about anyone specific, whom I know, but about all the soldier-internationalists who are either serving or have done service in Afghanistan. How are things there now -- harder than it was for me, or maybe somewhat easier? How have the reservists settled down, how are they living?

I look, and I find nothing. No, actually a lot is being written about our lads but -- begging the journalists' pardon -- more or less the same for everyone. As if we are all proper and good. As if we all know exactly what we want. And if anyone was a blockhead before the Army, Afghanistan well and truly set him right. That is untrue. We are all different. [passage omitted]

[Gurin] And now about benefits. Which ones are you personally taking advantage of?

[Yevsenin] I didn't even know about them when I returned home in the spring of 1985. [paragraph continues]

True enough, last year the Perovski Rayon Military Commissariat called us to a special meeting. All our privileges were explained. The only point was that they were of no use to me personally. Obtain an apartment without going on the waiting list? As it is, my mother and I already live in a 2-room apartment on the Shosse Entuziastov. VUZ benefits? I had enrolled in the Moscow Higher Technical College even before joining the Army. As for shopping without waiting in line, my conscience won't let me.

Generally speaking, I think that the privileges granted by the state to those who have fought are something very necessary. First, fighting really is work. Hard, exhausting work, without any days off and around the clock, so to speak. This is why advantages over those who sleep peacefully at home and can choose their own job are fully justified. Furthermore, the lads coming back from Afghanistan do need some purely psychological support, I'd say some special treatment to start with.

[Gerin] During the adaptation period?

[Yevsenin] Yes, that is a difficult time. I know from my own experience. At times it even felt as if things were simpler there than they are here. I don't know what I expected when I returned home. Not bouquets of roses, of course, not a brass band. But, to be honest, I did expect something special. And here everything is simple, ordinary. It is difficult to switch from military to civilian life. There was depression, and I "drifted" for quite a long time. I was planning to go away... the north, the south, anywhere. Thought of joining the militia... Actually, I did get in with the militia. Because of a bar fight. I found it a great insult to have some "civvy" daring to be rude to me. To me, who had only just seen it all and lived through it all. Now I feel ashamed to even think of it. But then... The alcohol even gave me "pride." Generally speaking, I learned a lesson to remember all my life. It was also good that the lads at work understood my condition, helped me. Even the Komsomol meeting felt pity for me -- a reprimand without endorsement. I am lucky that this actual period of adaptation did not inflict on me the heaviest of losses.
[passage omitted]

Gennadiy Yevsenin did not answer all the questions. I asked him several times why he was awarded the highest combat medal. But I was not meant to hear any vivid stories about firefights and attacks. Gennadiy just shrugged his shoulders: "It was just an engagement. We were clearing dushmans out of a ravine...."

I simply could not get anything else out of him.

NAJIB MEETS COMMUNICATIONS MINISTER SHAMSHIN

PMO21452 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 28 Feb 87 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report under general heading "Official Reports"]

[Text] Najib, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, has received V.A. Shamshin, USSR minister of communications, who is in Kabul. During the meeting, which took place in an atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding, there was an exchange of opinions on cooperation between the two countries in the sphere of means of communication.

Present at the meeting were M.A. Watanjar, member of the PDPA Central Committee Politburo and DRA minister of communications, and P.P. Mozhayev, USSR ambassador to the DRA.

SHEVARDNADZE'S OFFICIAL VISIT TO SRV CONTINUES

11 March Banquet Speech

BK121549 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 12 Mar 87

[Speech by Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze at the 11 March Hanoi banquet hosted by SRV Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach -- read by announcer]

[Text] The path that has led us to you, comrades, has been built by fraternal friendship between the two nations and by our common desire to consolidate firmly that fraternal friendship. As CPSU Central Committee General Secretary Gorbachev said: The line to firmly consolidate Soviet-Vietnamese friendship and cooperation is the principled line of our party and country.

All that we have heard here and all that we have seen and felt from the very first minute on Vietnamese territory have deeply moved us owing to your sincere expression of warm sentiments and kindness. In return, I would like to express my profound gratitude to you, our friends and brothers. I would like to speak of our high respect for and firm solidarity with you comrades. Some 60 years ago or so, members of the Indochinese delegation arrived in Moscow to attend the Sixth International Communist Congress. Those members told their compatriots: On the very first day of our arrival in the Soviet Union, we already felt a new atmosphere. That is the atmosphere full of peace, friendship, and human sentiments.

Today -- around us in Vietnam and all the Soviet people -- there is also an atmosphere of cordiality, full of human sentiments. Today, we have the most marvelous reason to achieve this. This year, we will commemorate the 70th anniversary of the Great October Revolution. On this occasion, I cannot help but recall Comrade Ho Chi Minh's statements on our revolution: In some instances, poetic tones have been introduced into great historic events. Salvos of guns from the cruiser Aurora have signaled the beginning of the Great October Revolution and, at the same time, the dawn for all mankind.

The Soviet Communists fully understand their responsibility. At the 27th CPSU Congress, they said that their main international duty is to follow the path established by the October Revolution. That is the path to more adequately use the creative potential of socialism and to perfect socialism on the basis of its own potential.

The world around us is changing very rapidly. If we cannot catch up with these changes, we will lose the chance to influence the world situation. This is the very concept that has imbued the resolutions of our 27th party congress on accelerating socioeconomic development and reorganizing Soviet society, as well as the resolutions of the CPSU Central Committee plenum in January which have transformed the task of reorganization into realistic practical policies.

I would like to particularly stress that the present revolutionary stage has been spiritually and materially prepared through the whole process of development of the Soviet state and by all the concrete historic experiences in socialist construction in the Soviet Union. If there is no such preparation, it is certainly impossible to enter the present revolutionary stage.

We should proceed from the peculiarities of each socialist country and from the situation of that country to learn from each other. After being liberated from the colonialist domination, standing firmly during the struggle against imperialist forces colluding with one another, and winning victory in the anti-U.S. imperialist war, Socialist Vietnam is steadily advancing on the path of creative construction and peaceful development. That is the principled meaning of the Sixth CPV [Communist Party of Vietnam] Congress resolutions which have been marked by a profound analysis of achievements and by a search of new ways to deal with the tasks of socialist construction.

Today, the Soviet Union and Vietnam are dealing with various tasks amidst the tense situation in the world which is intentionally caused by imperialism, specifically the United States. The enemies want to prevent all of us from carrying out the task of building peace. We oppose them by a practical attitude originating from a new political thinking.

The socialist countries are doing their utmost to liberate mankind from the nuclear danger and to reach the establishment of an overall international security network. We cannot remain indifferent to the U.S. move to considerably increase its political and military activities in the Asia-Pacific region. Its notorious plot is to transform this region into a closed hotbed of serious tension and to create a chain of hot points going through Latin America, South Africa, Libya, the Middle East, and Afghanistan.

We, the Soviet Union and the socialist Indochinese countries, will in no way remain indifferent to the developments in this region. The atmosphere here is not confrontation between alliances and military and political groups but must be cooperation among the countries of the region for mutual benefit on the basis of equality, security, mutual respect, and nonintervention.

Comrade Gorbachev's proposals in his Vladivostok statement were put forth in this direction. We are very happy to see that you have concurred with and support these proposals. The proposals of Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia to purify the situation in Southeast Asia and the solution around Cambodia are in fact closely linked with the Soviet proposals.

We support the efforts of Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia to develop dialogue with the ASEAN countries to create favorable conditions for turning this region into a zone of peace, stability, and cooperation.

Once again, I would like to stress that the restoration of good-neighborly relations between Vietnam and China will help purify the situation in Asia, including Southeast Asia. This is our profound confidence, and we support the principled stand on this issue of Vietnam which was affirmed at the Sixth CPV Congress.

The Soviet Union contends that Asia, where the Pancasila and Bandung principles took shape, has long had the tradition of peacefully settling conflicts. The Delhi Declaration on the principles of a nuclear-weapon-free and nonviolent world may become the ethical standard for all nations in the outer space nuclear age. The establishment of a nuclear-free Southeast Asia is in line with the spirit of that declaration.

What has encouraged us is that the Soviet Union and Vietnam have sided with each other in the struggle for peace and for the nations' legitimate rights to develop their independence and sovereignty in security and freedom. We will continue to act this way. We are convinced that the fraternal Vietnamese people under the glorious CPV leadership will score great achievements in the implementation of the sixth party congress resolutions.

Lays Wreaths, Presents Awards

LD121824 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1530 GMT 12 Mar 87

[From the "Vremya" newscast; announcer-read report over video]

[Text] [Video opens with shot of Lenin memorial statue in Hanoi and Shevardnadze entourage following their wreath to the monument, all under cover of umbrellas. European children-Pioneers are on guard at the memorial] This memorial to Vladimir Ilich Lenin has been erected in the center of Hanoi, the first in Southeast Asia. The Vietnamese consider that it symbolizes the victory of Lenin's ideas on Vietnamese soil. This morning, Comrade Shevardnadze laid flowers at the base of the memorial.

[Video cuts to show Ho Chi Minh mausoleum and a line of people going inside, then Shevardnadze, again beneath an umbrella, at the head of his group, with his wife, laying a wreath at the mausoleum. There is a close-up of the inscription on the wreath ribbon. Video shows Ho Chi Minh's house inside and out and a guide telling Shevardnadze about it. The room, which has windows on all sides, is lined with men watching the grounds. Video shows Shevardnadze signing the visitor's book] Residents and visitors in Hanoi hold sacred the memory of the first president. A wreath is laid at the mausoleum of Ho Chi Minh from the USSR minister of foreign affairs. This small, comfortable house is also dear to the Vietnamese, being the place where Ho Chi Minh lived and worked in his last years. It is now a museum in which everything is carefully kept just as it was during this life. Comrade Shevardnadze left his signature in the honored guests' book.

[Video shows exterior of large building, moving indoors to show Soviet and Vietnamese sides at talks] The meeting between Nguyen Van Linh, general secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam [CPV] Central Committee, and Edward Amvrosiyevich Shevardnadze was the central event of the day in Hanoi. Taking part were Truong Chinh, chairman of the State Council of Vietnam, Pham Van Dong, chairman of the Vietnamese Council of Ministers, and other Vietnamese leaders.

At the meeting information was exchanged on the implementation of the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress and of the Sixth CPV Congress. Comrade Shevardnadze noted that the Soviet Union follows with great comradely interest the affairs of fraternal Socialist Vietnam. The Soviet Union will continue in the future to furnish Vietnam with comprehensive economic and scientific-and-technological assistance. Nguyen Van Linh appraised highly the work of the January 1987 plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, saying that it was of exceptional importance, not only for the CPSU and for the Soviet people, but also for all the fraternal socialist countries. Full mutual understanding was also displayed during discussion of international issues, including those concerning the situation in Asia and the Pacific Ocean basin.

[Video shows a line of Vietnamese in reception room watching as Shevardnadze presents awards and shakes hands with recipients.] Edward Amvrosiyevich Shevardnadze presented Orders of the October Revolution to Truong Chinh, chairman of the Vietnamese State Council, and Do Muoi, deputy chairman of the Vietnamese Council of Ministers, in the presidential palace. They have been honored with this high Soviet award for their great services in developing and strengthening all-round cooperation between the peoples of the Soviet Union and Vietnam.

Talks With Nguyen Van Linh

PM152003 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Mar 87 First Edition p 4

[TASS report under the general heading "In the Atmosphere of Cordiality and Comradeship"]

[Text] Hanoi, 12 Mar -- E.A. Shevardnadze, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR foreign minister, who is on an official friendly visit to the SRV, met with Nguyen Van Linh, general secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam [CPV] Central Committee, in Hanoi today. Taking part in the talks were Truong Chinh, chairman of the SRV State Council; Pham Van Dong, chairman of the SRV Council of Ministers; Le Duc Tho, adviser to the CPV Central Committee; and CPV Central Committee Politburo members Do Muoi and Nguyen Co Thach.

E.A. Shevardnadze conveyed to Nguyen Van Linh and the entire Vietnamese leadership cordial greetings and good wishes from M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and other Soviet leaders. Nguyen Van Linh expressed profound gratitude for the attention and warm words. He asked for fraternal greetings to be conveyed to M.S. Gorbachev, the CPSU Central Committee, the Soviet Government, and all Soviet people.

Nguyen Van Linh talked about the work under way in the SRV to implement the Sixth CPV Congress decisions aimed at stabilizing the socioeconomic situation in the country and creating the necessary prerequisites for accelerating socialist development in the stages to come. The immutability of the CPV's principled strategic line of strengthening cohesion and all-round cooperation with the Soviet Union in all spheres was reaffirmed.

On behalf of the Soviet leadership, E.A. Shevardnadze wished Communists and all working people in the SRV great successes in implementing the course set by the CPV of renovating all spheres of social life. He noted that the Soviet Union is following with profound comradely interest the progress of this work in fraternal Socialist Vietnam. True to its international duty, the Land of the Soviets will continue to give the SRV all-around economic, scientific, and technical assistance. E.A. Shevardnadze briefed the Vietnamese leaders on the initial results of the fulfillment in the USSR of the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress, and on the restructuring taking place in various spheres of Soviet society's life. The particular importance to the activity of Communists and all Soviet working people of the CPSU Central Committee January (1987) Plenum, which made an in-depth principled examination of the task of restructuring cadre policy at the present stage of socialist building, was stressed. Nguyen Van Linh made a high assessment of the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee January Plenum, stating that it was of exceptionally great importance not only for the CPSU and the Soviet people but for the fraternal socialist countries too.

The meeting participants expressed satisfaction at the steady onward development of CPSU-CPV and USSR-SRV relations, which are based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism. They reaffirmed their joint resolve to continue to tirelessly strengthen and expand bilateral relations and enhance the effectiveness of collaboration in all spheres.

Both sides noted the growing importance of further strengthening the unity and cohesion of the socialist community countries and coordinating their actions in the international arena. In this connection it was stated that the Soviet Union and Vietnam will continue together with the other socialist countries to consistently implement their principled line in international affairs aimed at removing the nuclear threat and creating a comprehensive international security system.

The prospective development of the situation in the Asia-Pacific region and Indochina in particular was examined from the standpoint of the Vladivostok initiatives and the principles contained in the Delhi Declaration. The importance of the Indochinese countries' proposals aimed at turning Southeast Asia into a zone of peace, good-neighborliness, and cooperation was highlighted.

The meeting, which was held in the atmosphere of cordiality and comradeship typical of relations between the two parties and countries, reaffirmed the sides' complete mutual understanding on all the questions discussed.

The meeting was attended on the Soviet side by I.A. Rogachev, USSR deputy foreign minister, and D.I. Kachin, USSR ambassador to the SRV; and on the Vietnamese side by Hoang Bich Son, chief of the CPV Central Committee External Relations Section, and Dinh Nho Liem, SRV ambassador to the USSR.

Addresses Soviet Aktiv

LD122023 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1130 GMT 12 Mar 87

[Text] A meeting was held in Hanoi of the aktiv of party organizations of Soviet establishments in Vietnam, devoted to the results of the January plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and to the tasks of Communists in fulfilling its resolutions. Comrade Shevardnadze, who is in the Socialist Republic of Vietnam on an official friendly visit, delivered a report at the meeting. He stressed the new demands which are being made on the activities of foreign policy and foreign economy departments of the USSR, and on the tasks facing communists working on the soil of fraternal Vietnam.

Joint Statement Issued

PM161137 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Mar 87 First Edition p 4

["Soviet-Vietnamese Joint Statement"]

[Text] E.A. Shevardnadze, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR foreign minister, was in the SRV on an official friendly visit from 11 to 13 March 1987 at the invitation of the Communist Party of Vietnam [CPV] Central Committee and the SRV Council of Ministers.

E.A. Shevardnadze laid a wreath at the Ho Chi Minh mausoleum and laid flowers at the V.I. Lenin memorial in Hanoi.

A meeting took place between the USSR foreign minister and Nguyen Van Linh, general secretary of the CPV Central Committee; Truong Chinh, chairman of the SRV State Council; Pham Van Dong, chairman of the SRV Council of Ministers; and Le Duc Tho, advisor to the CPV Central Committee.

Talks were held between E.A. Shevardnadze and Nguyen Co Thach, member of the CPV Central Committee Politburo, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and SRV foreign minister, on a broad range of issues of bilateral relations and on the present international situation.

The meeting and the talks passed in an atmosphere of friendship, cordiality and complete unanimity of views.

E.A. Shevardnadze gave information on the progress of implementing the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress, on the basic results of the fulfillment of the plans for the economic and social development of the USSR, and on restructuring which is taking place in various spheres of public life. The January 1987 plenum of the CPSU Central Committee was an important political event; it enriched and made more specific the course of profound and all-round renewal of Soviet society, and clearly defined the guarantees for the irreversibility of the process of transformations intended to take socialism to a qualitatively new level.

The leaders of the SRV expressed total support by Vietnam for the consistent efforts of the Leninist party to preserve and strengthen peace, and they stressed the immense inspirational significance of the restructuring being carried out in the Soviet Union for all revolutionary and progressive forces in the world. They noted in particular the international significance of the documents of the January 1987 plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, which increase the experience of the communist parties and the socialist countries on the path of the construction and perfection of a new society.

Nguyen Co Thach gave information on the work launched in the country to implement the decisions of the Sixth CPV Congress, which are imbued with the spirit of the new thinking and are directed toward the comprehensive stabilization of the socioeconomic situation, improvement of the people's lives, creation of the preconditions for socialist industrialization, and implementation of two strategic tasks -- construction of socialism and the defense of the motherland -- and the carrying out of internationalist duty.

On behalf of the Soviet leadership, E.A. Shevardnadze gave a high appraisal to the results of the forum of Vietnamese Communists which drafted a course of renovation and elaborated a creative and realistic approach to resolution of the tasks facing the country, and he noted the profound similarity between the 27th CPSU Congress and the Sixth CPV Congress. The USSR foreign minister declared the Soviet Union's invariable support for the efforts of the Vietnamese people in implementing the tasks set by the party, and wished the communists and all working people of the SRV great success in carrying them out. The Vietnamese leaders expressed deep gratitude to the CPSU and the Soviet Government, and to the fraternal Soviet people, for their great and effective help to Vietnam.

The sides expressed profound satisfaction at the dynamic development at the new stage of all-round Soviet-Vietnamese relations, based on the unshakable principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism and fixed in the treaty of friendship and cooperation, in the interests of the Soviet and Vietnamese peoples, of socialist and communist construction in the two countries, and of the consolidation of the positions of socialism in Indochina. Regular meetings between the top leaders of the two parties and countries are of particular importance in determining the main directions for the expansion and deepening of cooperation between the CPSU and the CPV, and between the USSR and the SRV.

The two sides stated that they share completely the evaluations of the prospects for development of Soviet-Vietnamese economic relations given at the Sixth CPV Congress and at the January conference in the CPSU Central Committee, on issues of the further improvement of cooperation between the USSR and the SRV. They noted the necessity to seek and actively implement new and progressive forms of cooperation with the aim of better utilizing the great opportunities which exist and of enhancing the effectiveness of Soviet-Vietnamese ties.

Stressing the unfading significance for the destiny of the Vietnamese revolution of the immortal teaching of the great Lenin and of the ideas of the October Revolution, the Vietnamese comrades stated that the celebration of that significant date, the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, would be truly nationwide in the SRV, and would be a fresh and vivid demonstration of the inviolability of Soviet-Vietnamese friendship, and of the unity and cohesion of our fraternal parties and countries.

The Soviet side reaffirmed its resolve to take an active part in the drafting and implementation of a special program of the CEMA member-countries to render help in developing the economies of Vietnam, Mongolia, and Cuba.

During the exchange of opinions on key international problems, the two sides expressed their concern at the tension which continues to exist in the world, and at the absence of substantial progress in the direction of improving the political climate of the globe. The responsibility for this lies completely with imperialist quarters, and the United States first and foremost, which are conducting a policy of neoglobalism and which stubbornly refuse to recognize the realities which exist in the world. In connection with this, attention was focused on the increasing importance of further increasing joint actions by the countries of the socialist community and by all forces of peace and progress in the struggle to break the tendency toward an increase in the danger of war, to avoid a nuclear catastrophe, to put an end to the arms race on earth and to prevent one in space, and to strengthen peace and international security.

E.A. Shevardnadze stated that the USSR values highly Socialist Vietnam's contribution to the implementation of the agreed policy of the fraternal countries in the international arena, and to the cause of consolidating peace, security, and cooperation in Asia and worldwide.

It was stressed by the Vietnamese side that the program to create a nuclear-free world by the end of the present century, set forth in the 15 January 1986 statement by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, the concept of creating a comprehensive system of international security submitted by the 27th CPSU Congress, and other wide-ranging peaceful proposals of the Soviet Union are in accordance with the vital interests of all countries. The CPV and the working people of the SRV fully support the Soviet foreign policy initiatives.

The USSR and the SRV consider that through the fault of Washington, a historic chance was missed in Reykjavik to achieve far-reaching agreements on nuclear disarmament. They are convinced that the proposals the Soviet Union submitted in the Icelandic capital, which are in accordance with the interests of all peoples of the globe, can be realized if the U.S. Administration will manifest a realistic approach.

The statement by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, on 28 February this year, which contains the proposal for the immediate conclusion of a separate agreement on medium-range missiles, is yet another major step toward a world free of nuclear weapons. The Soviet proposal gives a chance for an immediate start of movement toward a reduction in nuclear weaponry and toward total nuclear disarmament.

The Vietnamese side welcomes and resolutely supports the Soviet Union's new peace initiative as a manifestation of the USSR's good will, of its high sense of responsibility for the destinies of mankind, and it notes that the peoples expect a positive response to the Soviet proposal.

The two sides stress the importance of the USSR's decision for the creation of reliable security not only in Europe, but in Asia as well.

The sides devoted great attention to the Asia-Pacific region, where the military activity of the United States and its allies continues to increase. It is the opinion of the two sides that the increasing of the militaristic trend in the policy of the Japanese Government, in particular its decision to abolish limitations on the growth of the military budget, and also Tokyo's joining in with the space arms race through participation in the so-called U.S. "Strategic Defense Initiative," and the course of forming an aggressive Washington-Tokyo-Seoul bloc, which is fraught with serious threats to the prospects for the development of the situation in the Asia-Pacific region, cannot fail to arouse concern. The SRV confirms its complete support for the proposals expressed by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, in Vladivostok with regard to ensuring security in the Asia-Pacific region.

As convinced supporters of the idea of turning the Asia-Pacific region into a region of peace, stability, neighborliness and cooperation, the Soviet Union and Vietnam are quite determined to move toward the achievement of this goal upon the basis of an integrated approach to the problems of ensuring security in Asia by means of creating an atmosphere of trust and constructive cooperation of all states in the region on a bilateral and multilateral basis. This is the thrust of the well-known initiatives by Vietnam, Laos, Cambodia, the MPR, the DPRK, and a number of other Asian states.

The practical solution of problems, such as preventing the buildup and proliferation of nuclear weapons in the region, creating nuclear-free zones, lowering the level of armed forces, conventional arms, and military activity, reducing naval activity, and implementing confidence-building measures, is topical for the entire region.

The Vietnamese side welcomed the results of the Soviet-Indian summit meeting and the Delhi declaration on the principles of a world free of nuclear weapons and violence, as a shining example of new political thinking and a realistic and constructive approach to the realities that have evolved on the planet. The SRV shares the ideas of the declaration, and considers them to be a good foundation for constructing interstate relations in a nuclear-space age. The sides valued highly India's active role in the international arena, its contribution to the strengthening of peace and stability on the continent of Asia and throughout the world.

The USSR and the SRV expressed concern at the further complication of the situation in the Indian Ocean, condemned attempts to build up a foreign military presence there, expressed themselves in favor of implementing as soon as possible the United Nations declaration, declaring the Indian Ocean to be a zone of peace, and recognized the need for convening an international conference on this issue as soon as possible, and no later than 1988.

The USSR and the SRV consider that the normalization and improvement of relations between the Soviet Union and Vietnam on the one hand, and the PRC on the other, on a basis of principle and of equal rights, and not to the detriment of third countries, would be a weighty contribution to the cause of improving the situation in the continent of Asia.

The Vietnamese side gave information about efforts being made by the SRV, jointly with the Lao People's Democratic Republic [LPDR] and the PRK, to institute a constructive political dialogue with ASEAN states for turning Southeast Asia into a zone of peace, neighborliness, and cooperation. The Soviet Union supports the constructive course and practical steps by Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia in this direction. The USSR and the SRV confirm their support for the idea of establishing a nuclear-free zone in Southeast Asia which would be in accordance with the interests of all peoples living in this region. E.A. Shevardnadze noted that the fraternal alliance of the three countries of Indochina is an important factor for peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

He confirmed the Soviet Union's support for the efforts of the SRV, the LPDR, and the PRK for strengthening the cohesion of Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia in the struggle to build socialism and in the defense of their national independence.

The participants in the talks expressed the firm conviction that settlement as soon as possible of the situation around Cambodia would encourage an improvement of the atmosphere in Southeast Asia. The USSR considers that a foundation for such political settlement is set out in the well-known proposals of the PRK Government and in the joint foreign policy documents of Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia. The Soviet side shares and supports the approach the SRV, the LPDR, and the PRK take to this issue. The Soviet Union and Vietnam resolutely advocate giving the PRK its legitimate place in the UN and other international organizations, and they condemn the use of these organizations for purposes of interference in that country's internal affairs.

The Soviet and Vietnamese sides value highly the decisions of the extraordinary extended plenum of the Central Committee of the PDPA, and express complete support for the political line of the Afghan leadership, aimed at creating conditions for the start of an open, all-Afghan dialogue with the object of establishing a durable peace and national concord in Afghanistan.

The SRV welcomes the decision to withdraw part of the Soviet troops located temporarily in the Mongolian People's Republic from that country as an act of goodwill which will encourage a strengthening of mutual understanding and trust, neighborly relations, and cooperation between countries and peoples of the Asian Continent, and as a concrete step toward creating the foundations of a comprehensive system of peace and international security in the vast Asia-Pacific region.

The Soviet and Vietnamese sides support the efforts of the DPRK for the peaceful unification of the country and its proposals for setting up a nuclear-free zone throughout the whole Korean peninsula, and for holding military-political talks between the north and south of the country.

The Soviet Union and Vietnam express themselves in favor of a collective search for ways of settling situations of conflict in the Near and Middle East, in Central America and in southern Africa by political means, by means of talks, and upon a basis of respect for the sovereignty and independence of states and the right of each people to decide its own fate without foreign interference.

During an examination of the Iran-Iraq conflict, deep concern was expressed over the fact that it has not so far been possible to achieve an end to the bloodshed and the start of political talks about settling the conflict between the sides.

The Vietnamese side noted with satisfaction the signing by the Soviet Union and China of protocols to the Rarotonga treaty on a nuclear-free zone in the South Pacific. It expressed the hope that other nuclear powers would also approach this initiative with the proper level of responsibility and said that for their own part, they would do everything in their power to ensure a truly non-nuclear status for the declared zone.

The USSR and the SRV noted the growing role of the Nonaligned Movement as an authoritative participant in the struggle against imperialism, neocolonialism, aggression, racism, and for ending the arms race and eliminating nuclear weapons, for the peace and security of the people. The Soviet Union and Vietnam consider that it is essential to seek more actively the institution of a new world economic order, guaranteeing equal economic security for all states. They expressed themselves in favor of holding talks within the UN framework, in which all states would take part with the object of finding a global solution to the most important international economic problems.

Both sides expressed deep satisfaction at the results of the exchange of opinions which took place, and expressed confidence that the present visit will serve to further strengthen the cohesion of the CPSU and the CPV, of the Soviet Union and the SRV, and the coordination of the two countries' foreign policy activity in the interests of the Soviet and Vietnamese peoples and for the well-being of the socialist community and the cause of peace and international security.

On behalf of the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government, E.A. Shevardnadze handed over an invitation to a party-government delegation of the SRV to make an official friendly visit to the Soviet Union. E.A. Shevardnadze invited Nguyen Co Thach, member of the Politburo of the CPV Central Committee, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of foreign affairs of the SRV, to make an official friendly visit to the Soviet Union. The invitations were gratefully accepted.

Shevardnadze Departs for Home

LD130614 Moscow TASS in English 0608 GMT 13 Mar 87

[Text] Hanoi March 13 TASS -- Eduard Shevardnadze, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, foreign minister of the USSR, today left Hanoi for home. He was staying in Vietnam on an official friendly visit.

At Hanoi airport Shevardnadze was seen off by Do Muoi, member of the Political Bureau of the Communist Party of Vietnam (CPV) Central Committee, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam (SRV), Nguyen Co Thach, member of the Political Bureau of the CPV Central Committee, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and foreign minister of the SRV, Dong Sy Nguyen, member of the Political Bureau of the CPV Central Committee, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the SRV, and other officials.

Further on Departure

LD132243 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1530 GMT 13 Mar 87

[From the "Vremya" newscast; correspondent Krichevskiy Hanoi report on Shevardnadze's departure; Krichevskiy identified by caption]

[Text] Comrade Shevardnadze today ended his tour of a number of countries in the Asian-Pacific region. Our correspondent reports from Hanoi, capital of Vietnam. [video shows Shevardnadze in conversation with Vietnamese officials]

[Krichevskiy] The official farewell ceremony for the USSR minister of foreign affairs took place at the governmental residence. I am very pleased with the results of the trip to Vietnam; we have done serious and essential work, Eduard Amvrosiyevich Shevardnadze said, for the benefit of our peoples and for the benefit of the strengthening of friendship and cooperation. We are going home in high spirits. Do Muoi, vice chairman of the Vietnamese Council of Ministers, noted that the visit by Comrade Shevardnadze would contribute to the strengthening of cooperation between Vietnam and the USSR in the international arena, including the Asian-Pacific region. [video shows Shevardnadze and Do Muoi sitting in a room] Great interest was shown by Vietnamese and foreign journalists accredited in Hanoi in the visit of the Soviet foreign minister. [video shows Shevardnadze and his interpreter surrounded by correspondents]

To the question: What effect will restructuring in the USSR have on economic cooperation with Vietnam? Comrade Shevardnadze answered: By all means, it will have an effect, the most positive effect.

[Video shows Shevardnadze and farewell party at the airfield; Shevardnadze with wife on the gangway] Eduard Amvrosiyevich Shevardnadze was seen off by Nguyen Co Thach, Vietnamese foreign minister; Kachin, USSR ambassador [to Vietnam], and other comrades.

Nguyen Co Thach, the Vietnamese foreign minister, gave an interview for "Vremya."

[Begin Nguyen Co Thach recording in Vietnamese, fading into superimposed Russian translation] Comrade Shevardnadze's visit has been a success. We highly appraise its results. We are certain that in the light of the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress and the 6th Communist Party of Vietnam Congress, friendly Soviet-Vietnamese relations will rise to a higher level. These decisions endow us with a fresh impetus to perfect our comprehensive cooperation. It has good prospects. [end recording]

Arrives in Moscow

LD131652 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 13 Mar 87

[Text] Eduard Amvrosiyevich Shevardnadze, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and minister of foreign affairs, from 11 to 13 March 1987 paid an official friendly visit to the Socialist Republic of Vietnam on the invitation of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam and the republic's Council of Ministers.

In the course of the visit, meetings with the Vietnamese leaders took place which were conducted in an atmosphere of friendship, warmth, and complete unity. The full text of the joint Soviet-Vietnamese statement will be published in the press tomorrow.

Today Comrade Shevardnadze returned to Moscow from a tour of several Asia-Pacific countries.

In addition to the SRV, he paid official visits to Australia, Indonesia, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, the People's Republic of Kampuchea.

He was met at the airport by Comrade Solomentsev, member of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Party Control Committee of the CPSU Central Committee, and other officials.

Vietnamese Reportage

For Hanoi-source reportage on Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze's official visit to the SRV, see the Vietnam section of the 11 March Asia & Pacific DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

BIRYUKOVA LEADS CPSU DELEGATION ON HANOI VISIT

LD161227 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 16 Mar 87

[Text] A CPSU delegation with Biryukova, CPSU Central Committee secretary, at its head, left Moscow for Hanoi today in order to familiarize itself with experience of party work at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam. The delegation was seen off at the airport by Comrade Medvedev, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and senior workers at the party Central Committee.

USSR DESIRES 'FULL RELATIONS' WITH ALBANIA

LD151343 Moscow in English to North America 0000 GMT 15 Mar 87

[From the "Mailbag" program; Joe Adamov Reports]

[Text] [Announcer] Is there any thawing of relations between Albania and the Soviet Union?

[Adamov] Unfortunately, so far no. The Soviet Union and the other socialist countries want to resume in full relations with Albania. A quarter of a century has passed and the policies which led to the worsening of our relations have been condemned. The Soviet Union stands for respect for the independence of the communist parties, for their equality. We are against transferring ideological differences into the area of interstate relations. We do trade with Albania to the tune of something like \$60 million, which is quite a lot for a country that size. The present state of relations between Albania and the Soviet Union is not in the interest of either country, and we hope that fraternal ties between our two nations will be restored soon.

HONECKER MEETS FRG OFFICIALS IN BERLIN

Meets with Lafontaine

LD122127 Moscow TASS in English 2007 GMT 12 Mar 87

[Text] Berlin March 12 TASS -- The consolidations of peace is the main task of the present. This was declared by the general secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, chairman of the GDR Council of State Erich Honecker and Minister-President of the Government of Saar Land, the FRG, Oskar Lafontaine.

During a conversation held here today they emphasized great importance of the initiative of General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev for an immediate conclusion of an agreement between the USSR and the USA on the elimination of medium-range missiles in Europe. The GDR leader said in this connection that the aim of ridding Europe of nuclear weapons is feasible. An important initial step in this direction would be taken with the removal of medium-range missiles from Europe. Erich Honecker pointed to the need of stepping up efforts in conditions of a tense international situation in order to remove the threat of nuclear catastrophe.

The Soviet-U.S. summit in Reykjavik showed that practical steps toward disarmament are not just necessary but possible. This chance must not be sacrificed to the U.S. plans of Star Wars. The plans of the militarisation of outer space will open a new phase of the arms race, will enhance the danger for all peoples. It was deplored that the United States had not joined in the Soviet Union's moratorium in any nuclear explosions.

The sides emphasised great political importance of the joint initiatives of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and the Social Democratic Party of Germany which show that both German states can contribute to the ensurance of peace in Europe. In this connection Oskar Lafontaine went along with Erich Honecker's statement that the ensurance of peace remains a key issue also in relations between the GDR and the FRG.

Talks With West Berlin Mayor

LD152212 Moscow TASS in English 2201 GMT 15 Mar 87

[Text] Berlin March 15 TASS -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany [SED] received Eberhard Diepgen, governing mayor of West Berlin, in Leipzig today. Matters aimed at strengthening peace were discussed during the meeting.

The leader of the German Democratic Republic (GDR) pointed out that the German socialist state came out in favour of strict observance of the four-power agreement on West Berlin and in favour of positive development of relations between the GDR and West Berlin.

The normal international climate is the integral factor in the strengthening of peace in Europe. The positive results achieved in relations between the GDR and West Berlin in recent years confirmed that it was possible to achieve progress provided there is realism and good will on the part of the partners. The sides pointed out good development of trade and economic contacts between the GDR and West Berlin. Deliveries from West Berlin to the GDR, those of means of production, in the first place, increased in 1986. The two interlocutors expressed an intention to continue to develop trade between the GDR and West Berlin. Other matters of mutual interest as well as possibilities for cooperation in various fields were also considered during the meeting.

Confers With Economics Minister

LD152216 Moscow TASS in English 2154 GMT 15 Mar 87

[Text] Berlin March 15 TASS -- The GDR fully supports the initiative advanced by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, on the elimination of medium-range missiles in Europe. This proposal is a specific measure directed at reducing the nuclear weapons stocks in the continent, said Erich Honecker, general secretary of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany Central Committee, chairman of the GDR Council of State. He made this statement at a meeting in Leipzig today with Martin Bangemann, FRG economics minister, chairman of the Free Democratic Party.

The GDR leader stressed the high responsibility of the two German states in averting nuclear war and voiced hope that the FRG Government would adhere to the commitment, which has again been reaffirmed, that the threat of war will never again stem from German territory, but only a policy of peace will be pursued. Erich Honecker urged FRG Federal Chancellor Kohl to contribute to the implementation of the Soviet initiative.

The sides unanimously pointed out that relations between the GDR and the FRG are an important component part of all-European cooperation. The GDR and the FRG can effectively contribute towards improving the political climate in Europe and developing international cooperation. Erich Honecker stressed that the GDR is always strictly guided in its relations with the FRG by the peaceful coexistence principles, observes the norms of international law and reckons with the legitimate mutual interests.

The participants in the meeting expressed interest in developing relations between the two countries and broadening them on the basis of equality and mutual benefit.

YAKOVLEV, DELEGATION PAY OFFICIAL VISIT TO SPAIN

Airport Send-Off

LD081536 Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 8 Mar 87

[Text] A delegation of the foreign Affairs Commissions of the chambers of the USSR Supreme Soviet, led by Aleksandr Yakovlev, candidate member of the Politburo, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and member of the Foreign Affairs Commission of the Soviet of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet, left Moscow for Madrid today on an official visit at the invitation of the Foreign Affairs Commission of the Congress of Deputies of the Cortes Generales of Spain. Deputies Aleksandr Aksenov, Georgiy Arbatov, Natalya Bagina, Merab Berdzenishvili and Petr Telepnev are members of the delegation.

At the airport the delegation was seen off by Slyunkov, candidate member of the Politburo, and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Ryuytel, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; Menteshashvili, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; Zagladin, secretary of the Foreign Affairs Commission of the Soviet of Union of the USSR Supreme Soviet; Kovalev, USSR first deputy foreign ministers; and by other officials. Among the send-off party was Alvaro de Noriega, Spanish charge d'affaires in the USSR.

Madrid Arrival Statement

PM101057 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 10 Mar 87 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report under general heading: "Delegation's Arrival"]

[Text] The delegation arrived in Madrid on 8 March. It was met at Barajas Airport by J.F. de Carvajal Perez, president of the Senate (upper chamber) of the Cortes Generales, and other officials, including Jose Cuenca Anaya, Spanish ambassador to the USSR. S.K. Romanov, Soviet ambassador to Spain, was among the welcoming party.

At the airport Aleksander Yakovlev made the following statement for the press:

We have arrived with open heart and kind feelings. It cannot be otherwise, since our two countries and peoples are brought together not only by history and culture but also by today's concerns for human wellbeing and for peaceful skies over long-suffering Europe.

The first thing I would like to express about the hospitable and legendary land of Spain is the feeling of gratitude to the leadership of the Congress of Deputies of the Cortes Generales of Spain for inviting a delegation of the Foreign Affairs Commissions of the Chambers of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

Our contacts of this kind have become customary and, one can say, have become a norm of relations, and have introduced a good deal that is useful into the political dialogue.

Naturally, my colleagues and I are full of hope that our delegation's visit will further this good tradition, from the viewpoint of both the development of contacts between the Soviet and Spanish peoples and the political content of the dialogue.

The itinerary of the visit is packed to the utmost, but the main thing is that it is an interesting one.

I would also like to make a personal admission: Ever since my childhood years I dreamed of looking at the skies over Spain, at the lands covered with the sweat of peasants and the blood of soldiers, at the castles and stones that inspire the memories of the great Spanish people.

Many names of cities and rivers sound like the music of legends, but sound in a special way, as if the historical events continue unfolding and developing, presenting the past to us contemporaries.

But we still intend first of all to familiarize ourselves in detail with present-day life in Spain, its achievements and problems, concerns and hopes.

Numerous meetings with parliamentarians, political figures and statesmen, and members of the Spanish public lie ahead.

The cardinal aim of the visit is to exchange views with the parliamentarians of Spain on ways to overcome the present dangerous development of the international situation, on how to bring the situation in the world back to normal, on how to humanize international relations, to get rid of the fear of a nuclear catastrophe, the fear of wars, the fear for the future of our children, and on how to secure that prejudices in relations between peoples, distrust and suspiciousness disappear."

These are critical, urgent tasks and, as experience shows, they require in many respects new approaches. The problem is virtually as follows: Either political thinking and practical actions match the realities of our times, or our civilization, the very life on earth, may vanish.

At a time when man has become technically capable of putting an end to his own existence, to depend even more on military means in politics and in international relations does not guarantee genuine security for any country or any person, but increases danger for all. There is only one way out: peaceful coexistence, cooperation between countries, and a search for ways and means of interaction.

To come to realize this and, upon realizing it, to build practical policy in accordance with the new realities -- herein is the essence of the way out of the suicidal impasse, the essence of the analysis from which the Soviet Union proceeds in its policy.

The Soviet Union and Spain have much in common in their approaches to many international problems, both global and regional ones. We are united in the main thing: in the realization of the need to avert the nuclear sword from mankind.

It is possible to interact on such a basis, and to cooperate constructively in the solution of world, European, and other issues. This basis is humane, lofty, and vital.

We have experience in such cooperation. A good deal has been done over the past decade. Fruitful exchanges have been established along all lines, including those between the parliaments of the two countries. The USSR Supreme Soviet attaches much importance to further expansion of contacts with the Cortes Generales of Spain, and regards it as a substantial factor in the development of Soviet-Spanish relations, mutual understanding and trust in our bilateral relations, and in European relations as a whole.

You look at Europe from the Pyrenees and we look at it from the Urals. Our two countries are like two 'walls' of the common European home, and we are equally worried and concerned over everything that takes place in this home and over how it lives.

A question of immense importance is being decided now: Will Europe get rid of the objects which are obviously useless for the common 'home' -- medium-range missiles?

There is another question: Will the process of developing security and cooperation in the continent intensify, or will the forces which do not wish our home well and to whom this home is foreign gain the upper hand again?

We have come to Spain in the period of serious, large-scale changes in the life of the Soviet Union, and of our entire society. The purpose of the transformation is to make the life of the Soviet people and of every Soviet person fuller, more interesting, and spiritually richer. Creation is the objective, and it is inseparable from peace and is blended with it.

In conclusion, allow me to convey the sentiments of deep respect and traditional sympathies being entertained by Soviet people toward the friendly Spanish people, and wishes for peace and prosperity."

Meeting With Cortes Official

PM111112 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Mar First Edition p 4

[TASS report under the general heading: "Soviet Parliamentarians in Spain"]

[Text] Madrid, 10 Mar (TASS) -- A delegation of the Foreign Relations Commissions of the two chambers of the USSR Supreme Soviet which arrived in Madrid for an official visit paid a visit on 9 Mar to Las Cortes Generales of Spain.

The delegation, led by Aleksandr Yakovlev, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, member of the Foreign Relations Commission of the Soviet of Nationalities of USSR Supreme Soviet, had a meeting with Felix Pons, president of the Congress of Deputies (one of the two chambers of Las Cortes Generales), and members of the presidium of the Congress.

Felix Pons cordially greeted the Soviet delegation on behalf of the Congress of deputies and all of its members who represent different political affairs. We attach great significance to your visit for two reasons, he said. First, because you come from a country which plays an exceptionally important role in international relations. And second, because of the level of the delegation. We want you to be fully aware of Spanish hospitality; we want your stay in Spain to be pleasant. We also want it to be a useful visit.

The Spanish Parliament is striving to make its contribution to the positive development of relations between Spain and the Soviet Union. It is our conviction that the parliaments can promote a better awareness of the political realities of the present day among the people. Such an awareness serves as a solid foundation and simultaneously a guarantee of durable and stable relations between our countries. We will try acquaint you with the present-day situation in Spain. And we hope, in our turn, to learn from you what the aspirations and plans of Soviet people are today.

A.N. Yakovlev said that the members of the USSR Supreme Soviet Chambers' Foreign Affairs Commissions are grateful to their Spanish colleagues for the invitation to visit Spain. In our country, he went on, people know your country's history well, and know about the value the contribution of your people to the development of civilization. But we will be glad to know even better how Spain fares nowadays, which problems concern its people at present. There are certain problems among them which have a bearing on the interests of all nations. Peace has become very fragile. The situation should be changed drastically to safeguard it and make it really strong. And this requires corresponding measures both on a multilateral basis and in the sphere of bilateral relations.

We want the relations between the USSR and Spain to broaden and grow stronger all the time. Only 10 years have passed since the moment of their establishment. On the other hand, considering the fact that the period is not too long, we may expect our relations to develop and the pace of development to accelerate with each passing year.

We have a profound mutual respect and readiness for cooperation. No territorial or other disputes exist between us. And we are confident that the Soviet Union and Spain can make a substantial contribution to the improvement of the situation in the world.

This is true first and foremost of Europe which is filled with nuclear weapons to the limit. We should rid this continent of the lethal burden and reaffirm its allegiance to the lofty traditions of culture, its civilizing role and start by ridding it of the medium-range missile.

Meeting With PCPE Leader

PM111110 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Mar 87 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Meeting in Madrid"]

[Text] Madrid, 10 Mar (TASS) -- Aleksandr Yakovlev, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, met with the leadership of the Communist Party of the People's of Spain (PCPE) headed by PCPE Secretary-General Ignacio Gallego.

During a friendly conversation the sides informed each other of the two parties' activities, and exchanged views on a wide range of international issues.

Total identity of views on all the matters discussed was stated, and a firm intention to develop and deepen fraternal contacts between the CPSU and the PCPE was expressed.

Talks With Gonzalez, Fernandez

PM111114 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Mar First Edition p 4

[TASS report under the general heading: "Soviet Parliamentarians in Spain"]

[Text] Spanish Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez received Aleksandr Yakovlev, alternate member of the CPSU Central Committee Political Bureau, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, member of the Foreign Relations Commission of the Soviet of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet, who heads a Soviet parliamentary delegation currently making an official visit here, in Moncloa Palace today.

Aleksandr Yakovlev conveyed to the head of the Spanish Government a personal message from Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. Felipe Gonzalez expressed his heartfelt gratitude and emphasized that he recalled with great satisfaction his interesting conversation with Mikhail Gorbachev in Moscow in May 1986, and hoped to carry on with personal contacts with the Soviet leader.

Such contacts between the leading figures of states acquire special importance for building up East-West trust and enhancing mutual understanding at the current crucial moment of international development.

During an in-depth and detailed exchange of views Felipe Gonzalez and Aleksandr Yakovlev discussed major international problems and prospects for the development of Soviet-Spanish relations.

It was emphasized that realistic opportunities exist for beginning to rid Europe of nuclear weapons.

All states can and should contribute toward the accomplishment of that historic task. The effective realization of that prospect would accord with the vital interests of the Soviet Union, Spain, and all European countries.

It was emphasized that the Soviet-Spanish dialogue was called upon to become an increasingly important factor in ensuring a drastic change for the better in the European and world affairs.

On the same day Aleksandr Yakovlev had a meeting with Spanish Foreign Minister Francisco Fernandez Ordonez. They had a concrete discussion of a number of major international problems and certain matters pertaining to bilateral relations between the USSR and Spain.

Both sides expressed the idea that in the existing international situation the role of Europe and each European nation in the effort to improve the political climate in the world, reduce the level of military confrontation and promote cooperation between all countries and peoples showed particular growth.

In that context the Spanish side noted that the Soviet Union's recent proposal on examining separately the issue of the elimination of Soviet and American medium-range missiles in Europe opened realistic prospects for progress in disarmament.

The sides stressed the need for continuing the Soviet-American political dialogue and broadening cooperation between the Soviet Union and Spanish both on a bilateral basis in international affairs.

Speech to Parliamentarians

PM121441 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 12 Mar 87 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report under the general heading: "Visit to Spain"]

[Text] A meeting took place in the afternoon between the delegation of the Foreign Affairs Commissions of the chambers of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the leadership of the Foreign Affairs Commissions of the Chambers of the Spanish Cortes Generales: of the Congress of Deputies and the Senate.

Addressing the participants of the meeting, the head of the Soviet delegation expressed sincere gratitude to the leadership of the Cortes Generales for the invitation to visit Spain. We have arrived here ready to discuss complex present-day issues of the international relations in an open and frank way, he said, to acquaint you with the processes taking place within the Soviet Union, and naturally, to learn more about today's Spain.

A restructuring is under way in our country, A.N. Yakovlev noted. To put it very briefly, it is an alteration of the running of the economic system which has grown up over the past decades, and change in the social life of the country as a whole. These efforts aim at accelerating the socioeconomic development of the country, at casting socialism in the most up-to-date molds of social organization, on the basis of developing democracy, ensuring the long-term potential of raising the living standards of the Soviet people and their intellectual elevation.

I will especially underline: Today we are talking not only about intentions and plans but also about real actions. Appropriate decisions have been made on the party, and on the state level. Public organizations correlate their actions according to these decisions. These are the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress, the importance of which was confirmed by the January CPSU Central Committee Plenum, which put forward the task to develop and give concrete form to these decisions. It is the adopted laws and legislative proposals, which are now being examined by the Supreme Soviet of the USSR. From the point of view of final goals and tasks of restructuring, we are still at the very beginning of the journey. The most important lies ahead, but we have already embarked on this journey, and the process will grow stronger, will develop.

A few words about the international aspect of restructuring. It is hardly necessary to prove that a country which pays so much attention to all aspects of its internal development is a country which needs peace and aspires to peace. As a matter of fact, our choice has always strictly been toward peaceful coexistence and extensive cooperation. It stems from our social essence. We are simply confirming this choice again, once more.

The restructuring in the USSR in no way runs counter to the interests of other peoples. No one will be worse off because we want to live better. On the contrary, the stronger we are economically, the more possibilities there will be for broadening the participation of the Soviet Union in the international division of labor and increasing the volume of its contacts with other countries.

The course aimed at the restructuring inside the country once again reaffirms the predictability of the Soviet Union's policy and its reliability as a partner. Predictability is necessary in all affairs and in international affairs in particular.

Some people in the world interpreted our restructuring as a sign of "weakness" in the Soviet Union, as a possibility of putting even stronger pressure on us, including economic, through the arms race. I am convinced that time will show the complete untenability of such hopes. But at what price? This is not an empty question. I am not even talking about the amorality of such calculations.

Good contacts, A.N. Yakovlev went on to say, have been established between the parliaments of our countries, a regular exchange in opinions. As far as our side is concerned, there are no topics closed to discussion in this dialogue. The Soviet-Spanish political contacts of the recent years, including those at the summit level, have shown that our countries stand for removing the threat of a war and for lessening international tensions. The USSR and Spain are united -- in a major, fundamental way -- by their commitment to detente and reliable security.

The Soviet view of the situation in the world as dangerous and volatile is well-known. As a matter of fact, everyone faces the same question: Shall mankind continue to live, or shall everything be finished in a nuclear catastrophe?

Our vision of the world was set out a year ago at the 27th CPSU Congress. We did not, however, limit ourselves to giving an account of our philosophical concept of the world; we offered concrete terms of reference for a comprehensive system of international security. What is involved is a system which would embrace the military, political, economic, and humanitarian spheres and would be based on the principle: one's own security cannot be built at the expense of the security of others.

Our concept of security has been supported by the majority of the UN member states. It is gradually permeating the ideological fabric of international relations and practical policies. The Delhi declaration, signed last November by the top leaders of the USSR and India, is an example of that.

The Soviet Union makes no claims to possessing a monopoly on truth. We understand that truth cannot be decreed through votes; it cannot be brought by violence, or generated by muscle. Truth comes as a result of searching and honest efforts taken by all.

Now about some specific international problems, the most pressing ones from our point of view:

Questions of limitation of the arms race and of disarmament. You know that the Soviet Union has put forward a program for eliminating nuclear weapons by the year 2000. It was announced on 15 January 1986 in a statement by M.S. Gorbachev, and has been at the basis of many Soviet initiatives.

We went to Reykjavik with the understanding that the final goal was a nuclear-free, nonviolent world, but that the way toward it was not simple, and that the problem could not be solved immediately. It seemed that there was accord within the limits of the attainable, both for the near and long term. In fact, however, the U.S. side's commitment to SDI, to the "Star Wars" program, the aspiration at all costs to create space weapons thwarted the accord.

We are acting with such conviction, stubbornly struggling against SDI, since we consider this weapons system, even the start of work on it, as deeply destabilising the situation; as threatening not only existing treaties but also the very process of negotiations. [paragraph continues]

In essence instead of movement toward weapons reduction, more stability and security, they are trying to impose upon us a plan for a new spiral in the arms race, dangerous in its unpredictability. Everything that had been done earlier, at the cost of no little efforts by each of the sides, is being struck out. For the sake of what?

It is sometimes said that the development [razrabotka] of SDI will allow a technological breakthrough to be carried out which will benefit everyone, including civilian industries and the mass consumer. This is something absurd which does not fall within the bounds of reason. What sort of approach, what sort of system is it if it is capable of ensuring progress only through the perfecting of weaponry? There arise many "why" questions. Why, in particular, cannot those same technologies be created for peaceful purposes? Why cannot the efforts of all countries be united in such a way as to make science and technology move forward in the interests of all? Why, finally, not discuss all these problems openly [otkryto]?

We are continuing and we shall continue to search for ways out of the situation which has developed. The result of this search is known to you. They are our new proposals, which envisage the solution of the issue of the medium-range missiles in Europe separately from other parts of the "Reykjavik package" -- the strategic offensive weapons and the problem concerning the preservation of the ABM Treaty.

There are many other problems. Among them we ascribe a great significance to further development and deepening of the pan-European process of strengthening peace and development of cooperation. We give a high appraisal to the results of the Madrid and then Stockholm stages of this process. Now it is important to achieve a breakthrough in Vienna, and at the same time to include in this process the biggest problems of European security, including the radical reduction of conventional weapons and armed forces, elimination of chemical weapons, and the creation in Europe of nuclear and chemical weapons-free zones.

Yet another observation: Recently the Soviet Union along with our allies, has brought to the fore a number of concrete and constructive proposals concerning all three "baskets" of the Helsinki Final Act.

We proposed the convocation in Moscow of a conference for profound discussion of questions of humanitarian cooperation -- of contacts between people, of information, culture, and education in the context of the implementation of civil, political, economic, social, cultural, and other human rights and freedoms.

The main thing now is to think of the future, to begin with a credit of mutual trust. People may say there is a risk in this. I won't deny this. There is, especially for us, but in present international relations -- in their condition and trends of development -- there is considerably greater risk. Measures must immediately be taken to ensure that the mistrust that exists today does not pile up any further.

I am not advocating that the two different worlds should look at each other through rose-tinted glasses. What is needed is a realistic and, at the same time, responsible view: when disagreement does not engender hatred and criticism does not engender hostility, when conflict of views and interests does not evolve into confrontation.

Our delegation is visiting in a period when our countries are making the 10th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations. In an historical sense 10 years is just an instance, but quite a lot has been done during these years. We have succeeded in elevating political contacts between our countries to the highest level.

Their culminating points were the visits to the USSR by King Juan Carlos I (1984) and the government's Prime Minister F. Gonzalez (1985), and his meeting and conversation with M.S. Gorbachev.

The political dialogue between the Soviet Union and Spain is gaining strength and is becoming more trusting and constructive. It gives a strong impetus to our mutual relations as a whole and opens up vast opportunities here. It is important, however, to use them promptly without wasting time, without reducing the pace.

That also applies to the interparliamentary exchanges. Two visits from each side have already taken place since 1984. We shall be receiving a delegation of the Cortes Generales in the USSR next autumn. As we see it, good momentum has begun. Perhaps we ought to think of setting up Soviet-Spanish parliamentary groups within the framework of these exchanges.

Quite a lot has also been done on establishing trade-economic and scientific-technical links, and cultural exchanges.

I would like to dwell on one point which is, in my view, gaining special prominence in the present-day world: the need to take energetic actions in the name of the secure, nonnuclear, more prosperous -- although not altogether without problems -- future which I do not doubt we all sincerely want. It is imperative to actively oppose evil, falsehood, and ignorance and to act against their cultivation. I believe that parliamentarians of the whole world, including the Soviet and Spanish parliamentarians, have not yet had their final say here.

In conclusion, A.N. Yakovlev handed over, on the instruction of the Foreign Affairs Commissions of the USSR Supreme Soviet chambers, an invitation to a delegation of the Foreign Affairs Commissions of the Congress of Deputies and the Senate of the Cortes Generales of Spain to come to the Soviet Union on a return official visit.

The head of the Soviet delegation gave detailed answers to the questions posed by the Spanish parliamentarians.

Luis Fajardo, chairman of the Foreign Affairs Commission of the Congress of Deputies, thanked A.N. Yakovlev for the detailed elucidation of domestic and foreign policies of the USSR, as well as for the invitation to a delegation of the Foreign Affairs Commissions of the Chambers of the Spanish Parliament to visit the Soviet Union.

I am happy, he said, that we have met and have been able to have a frank exchange of ideas in an amicable atmosphere on the ways of developing our cooperation. Your visit coincided with an important and significant date: The 10th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between Spain and the USSR. The success of this visit serves as a guarantee for a great future of our relations.

In the evening members of the delegations met representatives of the Spanish and international press in the international hall of the Congress of Deputies and answered the questions.

The USSR Embassy in Spain gave a reception in honor of the delegation. The reception was attended by Congress of Deputies speaker F. Pons; Senate speaker J.F. de Carvajal; ministers; other officials; and representatives of Spain's political and public circles.

Meeting With King, Minister

PM121501 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 12 Mar 87 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report under the general heading: "Visit to Spain"]

[Text] Madrid, 10 Mar (TASS) — The delegation of the Foreign Affairs Commissions of the USSR Supreme Soviet chambers, led by Aleksandr Yakovlev, alternate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, member of the Foreign Affairs Commission of the Soviet Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet, has been received today by the head of the Spanish state King Juan Carlos the First.

Aleksandr Yakovlev extended to Juan Carlos the first greetings and good wishes from Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. He pointed out that the visit of the Spanish king to the USSR in May 1984 is recalled with a warm feeling in Moscow, when Soviet-Spanish dialogue at the summit level began. The king's pronouncements in favour of strengthening detente, peaceful coexistence and international security are remembered in Moscow.

It is believed in the Soviet Union that the times themselves call now for vigorous actions based on new political thinking. Such steps in the USSR's foreign policy are aimed above all at achieving the aims of real detente and as speedily as possible ridding of Europe and the whole world of nuclear weapons.

The head of the Spanish state expressed gratitude for the warm statement, and, on his part, extended to the Soviet people and leadership wishes of success and prosperity. He stressed that Spain is profoundly committed to the ideas of peace and is prepared to make its contribution to the development of Spanish-Soviet relations for the benefit of the peoples of both countries, in the interests of international cooperation.

Present at the meeting were USSR Ambassador to Spain Sergey Romanovskiy and Spanish Ambassador to the USSR Jose Cuenca.

The Soviet deputies met and talked with Spanish Minister of Culture Javier Solano. The significance was stressed of the development of cultural ties and the dissemination of objective information services as an essential means of establishing mutual understanding among nations.

The members of the delegation visited Spain's Constitutional Research Center and familiarized themselves with its practical scholarly work. The Spanish scholars showed a lively interest in various aspects of the Soviet sociopolitical system. Mutual interest was expressed in establishing closer scientific ties between the research institutions of the two countries.

Meeting With Senate Leader

LD120745 Moscow TASS in English 1945 GMT 11 Mar 87

[Text] Madrid March 11 TASS -- A delegation of Foreign Relations Commissions of the Chambers of the USSR Supreme Soviet led by Aleksandr Yakovlev, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, member of the Foreign Relations Commission of the Soviet of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet, had a meeting today with Jose Federico de Carvajal, chairman of the Senate, which is the upper chamber of the General Cortes of Spain, and members of the Presidium of the chamber.

We are now going through a special time, the head of the Soviet delegation said furthermore. For the first time ever in its history mankind is faced with an unprecedented choice: either to go on moving along the indefinite and zig-zag historic line which marked the history of the past, or to take its destiny firmly and decisively in its own hands.

We are convinced that any country, big, small or medium, can say its weighty word here. This fully applies to Spain, a country with rich traditions of participation in international affairs.

Yakovlev dwelt in detail on sweeping revolutionary transformations in the USSR. The tasks we set to ourselves are most closely interrelated. The economic tasks -- with social and cultural ones. All of them put together are linked with the political issues. Domestic problems are related to international issues. Hence, a special emphasis which we aspire to put on a comprehensive and uniform approach to reorganisation in both theory and practice.

The delegation was present at a luncheon which the president of the Senate gave in its honour. Jose Federico de Carvajal and Yakovlev exchanged speeches in which they voiced the desire by the parliamentarians of Spain and the USSR to make their contribution to bringing the two countries' peoples closer together, to deepening understanding among them, and to normalizing the situation in the world.

The delegation visited the Municipal Council of Madrid where it was welcomed by Madrid Mayor Juan Barranco.

Meeting With CP, PSOE Figures

PM131053 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Mar 87 First Edition p 4

[TASS report under the general heading: "Soviet Parliamentarians in Spain"]

[Text] Madrid, 12 Mar (TASS) -- Aleksandr Yakovlev, alternate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, had a meeting in Madrid today with the leadership of the Communist Party of Spain headed by Gerardo Iglesias, general secretary of the party.

They exchanged views on topical problems of the international situation. The Spanish side expressed support for the peace initiatives of the CPSU and the Soviet state. The sides informed each other about the activities of their parties and spoke in favor of a further development of relations between the CPSU and the Communist Party of Spain.

On the same day Aleksandr Yakovlev met members of the leadership of the Spanish Socialist Workers Party [PSOE], in the premises of the party's federal committee. Participants in the meeting exchanged views on a wide range of international problems, specifically on the situation in Europe, and informed each other of the home and foreign policy pursued by their parties. Mutual striving was expressed for promoting in every way the development of Soviet-Spanish relations, for expanding contacts and ties between the CPSU and the Spanish Socialist Workers Party.

The delegation of foreign relations commissions of the chambers of the USSR Supreme Soviet had a meeting with the heads of the "Spain-USSR" Association. Jesus Vicente Chamorro, president of the association, told the Soviet parliamentarians in detail about the work of the association aimed at bringing closer together the peoples of the USSR and Spain.

Yakovlev Press Conference

LD121311 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1950 GMT 11 Mar 87

[Special video on 11 March news conference given by Aleksandr Yakovlev, alternate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, to Soviet and foreign correspondents in Madrid; correspondents unidentified -- recorded]

[Text] [Yakovlev] As you know, we have come at the invitation of the Spanish Cortes to discuss with the foreign affairs commission those questions that concern both (our country) and Spain, as well as those questions that concern people throughout the world. [video shows Yakovlev, with Georgiy Arbatov, director of the United States and Canada Institute, among officials on the platform; camera pans audience where correspondents can be seen addressing their questions to Yakovlev]

These past 2 days -- and the 2d day is already drawing to a close -- shows that we had similar views on many issues, especially international ones, and particularly with regard to problems of peace and surviving a nuclear catastrophe. A source of permanent satisfaction to us is the fact that more and more people see no other reasonable way out of the situation that has arisen but to follow the road from recklessness to reason; that is, from the category of thinking in nuclear terms -- the category of force, the category of nuclear containment, and so on, to utterly different categories: the categories of peace, of the need for mutual understanding, the clearing of the obstructions that have arisen on the road to peaceful development, obstructions that are holding up both the development of man and the development of mankind -- that is, the development of a civilization common to all mankind.

We proposed, as you know, at our latest party congress the concept of the interdependence of the world, of its wholeness, of its indissolubility, a concept that amounts to viewing the problem of the survival of mankind as being the most important problem, even more important than the contradictions that separate us. So, it is precisely this main conceptual line that must become our line of conduct, our way of thinking -- and conduct not only inside the country but also conduct in the international arena. We are restructuring both our diplomatic service and our foreign economic ties. [my perestraivayem i diplomaticheskuyu sluzheu i nashi uneshnyekonomicheskiye svyazi].

We are also critically reviewing our experience. We are not rejecting it. We don't intend to trample it down, or dismiss it, or discard entire periods of our life on the scrap heap of history.

But we believe that life, life itself, the problems of our life are setting new tasks before us, and are compelling us to think in a new way, are compelling us to revise our concepts so that new approaches can be taken to move us ahead faster, to inspire people, to open up opportunities for creativity in all areas.

It is difficult to enumerate all the problems our country is facing today, but I can tell you one thing: Our country is leading an interesting life, a rich life, a life in which people have a stake. We want to forge ahead, and I want to assure you that we will forge ahead. We have started this movement, and it will not come to a halt, not in a single direction. In doing so we wish everyone on this planet well. We wish that all people develop along the path they choose without any obstacles from outside, without any interference. The only thing that we want is that we should be understood.

If there are any questions, we are ready to answer them. But we hope that the distrust will gradually disappear, that the walls of artificial distrust created over many years will collapse. Fortunately, or unfortunately, things have happened in such a way in history that we are different. And, apparently, we will be different for a long time. It is a good thing that we are different. Otherwise life on this earth would be dull. But the thing is that this difference should not lead to enmity, to confrontation, to distrust, to hatred.

So now if there are any questions, we will try to answer them. Please, go ahead.

[Correspondent, in Spanish with superimposed Russian translation] What does the future hold for the process of change in your country? Will new parties be created?

[Yakovlev] You see, we have different approaches to democracy after all. You are asking me whether these differences in views will be expressed in officially registered political parties. In our country the approach is totally different.

I asked my Western colleagues the following question: Do you in the West intend to elect, by secret ballot at workers' meetings, team leaders, foremen, directors of enterprises, bank directors, owners of corporations? This is the very basis of democracy. This expresses the real power of the people when a person elects a manager, a real one, a bank director, or a director of a corporation, a manager, a proprietor of a bank, an owner of a monopoly.

What is to be done with this, with such a formulation of the question, a really democratic formulation of the question? After all, from our point of view, that is what it is all about. Perhaps you don't agree with this. That is another question. But after all, you are speaking about, as we say, the stirring in the tops of trees in the taiga — that's where the political parties are!

What we are saying is that a person in our society should be placed in democratic conditions where he lives, where he works, where his children study, where his social life takes place; that he should freely elect by secret vote any of his managers; that he should decide what he should build: a club, a sports complex, that he should earn money and be self-governing; that there should be a system of self-government. We believe that a person should live [as heard] where he lives and experience freedom in his immediate environment; that he should have a job; that he should have medical services; that he should have his own authority; that he should have real influence over this authority in the sense that if (?one is not capable), then he elects another one.

This process is under way in our country. We believe that this is real democracy.

Having lived abroad for 11 years, I have not seen anything like it in the West. Come to our country, listen and look around. There you'll find many opinions. Sometimes, you know, one is dumbfounded: from left to right, an entire mosaic of views. It is wrong for you to examine problems of democracy from only your point of view. Please look at things through our eyes, too, and what will you see?

Sometimes we are being told: You are now moving toward liberalization. You are moving toward Western-style democracy. Nothing of the kind! We are moving away from it. We think, and even hope, that in certain aspects you will follow our example and catch up with us.

[Correspondent, in Spanish with superimposed Russian translation] What is your view of the foreign debt problems of the developing countries, specifically Latin America?

[Yakovlev] It is clear that those countries that have serious debts have found themselves in a very serious situation. As you know, the income from foreign trade of certain countries is already less than the total of payments on their debts, in percentages. All in all, this creates a deadlock: those countries that have to are now trying to find some way of alleviating this situation. But we feel that these ways are entirely inadequate -- they are not radical; they will not provide a way out of the situation, for no people can be chained forever to the land. Stealing their future, their hopes for development and for the future is to create blind alleys for a whole people, for a whole state. This problem is a very serious one for the whole world, and the further we progress, in my view and that of our scientists, the more complicated and dangerous the situation will become.

[Correspondent] We have heard quite a lot lately about the experience of other socialist countries being utilized in certain fields in the Soviet Union. There were also quite a number of these statements 5 years ago. What acceleration took place then? What kind of restructuring?

[Yakovlev] We not only had statements on this matter before -- and there were a lot of statements -- but there were many decisions made on restructuring, and economically they were all correct, both on economic issues and on social issues. We criticized ourselves in order to come up with good decisions. But this was not put into practice. This was not reflected in practice, or only partially reflected and not carried through to the end.

Following the April plenum, relations with the socialist countries were radically changed -- radically. They were always good relations, they remain good today, but reciprocal information and reciprocal solidarity have been reinforced and decisions have been adopted on integration, stepping up integration. A long-term program of economic and scientific and technological cooperation is being implemented, and all of this is being translated into the language of action, practical language. In this respect, procedures are being followed seriously. There are free discussions at the highest level, at meetings of the top leaders, and on all matters that concern one country or another. No one in the socialist community claims to be the leader or the head. This all takes place on a completely equal basis, an equal basis. I think that we have achieved very considerable successes here, and they arise out of the entire process that is taking place within the country too, out of the methodology of our approaches, and this is being received with mutual interest in all socialist countries.

[Correspondent, in Spanish with superimposed Russian translation] What is your view of the current scandal in the United States? Is it affecting the prospects for arms control?

[Yakovlev] The Soviet Union is not taking advantage of those difficulties for foreign policy purposes, or for the purpose of somehow influencing internal developments in the United States. Moreover, we would, all the same, like to give a certain signal to U.S. leaders, saying that we can have this attitude, that it is possible not to take advantage of it with the aim of kindling mistrust and enmity between the states', that these matters, these problems that are now happening in the United States are purely a U.S. domestic affair. Were we now to link missiles, the issues of disarmament to situations that are difficult, or good, for the government, then I think that we would never reach an agreement.

[Correspondent, in Spanish with superimposed Russian translation] How do you assess Spain's role in the European process?

[Yakovlev] I think that it has a positive role, a positive one. I have already mentioned nuclear-free Spain today -- that is an important contribution to European policy, to the European situation. Spain is sincerely, and with great interest, acting to develop bilateral relations. It has been demonstrated to me that there is less prejudice here, fewer stereotypes and cliches regarding other countries, and greater tolerance of another's point of view and a desire to understand the other side. When we say that we have no sole claim to the truth, we don't have truth by the beard, we expect the other side to also realize that it should not have a monopoly on the truth. Our talks here took place on the basis of mutual understanding and equal rights and mutual respect.

Thank you, goodbye.

WEINBERGER ARRIVES IN MADRID TO DISCUSS U.S. BASES

LD160834 Moscow TASS in English 0752 GMT 16 Mar 87

[Text] Madrid March 16 TASS -- Pentagon chief Caspar Weinberger arrived here today on an official two-day visit.

He will meet with King Juan Carlos I, chairman of the Spanish Government Felipe Gonzalez and Defense Minister Marcis Serra to discuss the future of American military facilities in this country.

Talks on cutbacks in U.S. military presence here have continued for eight months but produced no agreement due to the Americans' obvious unwillingness to meet the rightful demands of the Spanish side.

During the latest round of the negotiations recently Madrid demanded that Washington withdraw all its military personnel from the air bases at Torrejon de Ardoz and Zaragoza as well as 79 F-16 fighter-bombers, but the Americans refused to comply.

Local political commentators note that as disagreements at the talks have widened, Washington has adopted an ever sharper tone and made blatant attempts to blackmail and press its ally.

Acting from imperial positions, Washington has fully ignored the Spanish people's will, expressed during a nationwide referendum on this country's participation in NATO, for the U.S. bases in Spanish territory to be closed down.

The DIARIO-16 newspaper expressed the opinion that the Pentagon chief has not brought any new proposals capable of breaking the deadlock at the talks.

Speaking in an interview with another Spanish newspaper, YA, Weinberger, using the familiar claims of a mythical "Soviet threat", asserted that "The Spanish proposal poses a serious threat to the security interests of the United States and its NATO allies".

FRG'S GENSCHER, WOERNER DIFFER ON EUROMISSILES

LD122155 Moscow TASS in English 2138 GMT 12 Mar 87

[Text] Bonn March 12 TASS -- TASS correspondent Vladimir Serov reports:

An agreement on the elimination of Soviet and American intermediate-range nuclear missiles in Europe would be an unprecedented epoch-making step whose implementation would ensure security for Europe and would positively influence East-West relations.

This has been stated by Hans-Dietrich Genscher, minister of foreign affairs of West Germany, who spoke today in Bundestag during a debate held on the demand of the Greens Party that dealt with the recent Soviet peace initiative.

Alfred Mechterheimer, deputy of Bundestag from the Greens Party, said that all the groups in Bundestag should support the proposal on concluding a separate agreement on intermediate-range nuclear missiles in Europe. He pointed out that the immediate discontinuation of the deployment of cruise missiles in Western Europe, including West Germany, would be a concrete contribution to disarmament. Waltraud Schoppe, another deputy from the Greens Party, pointed out that the agreement on the elimination of intermediate-range missiles would pave the way to other disarmament agreements. Karsten Voigt, expert of the Social Democratic Group for Foreign Policy Problems who also took part in the debate, urged to conclude an agreement on intermediate-range missiles as soon as possible and without any reservations.

A speech of Manfred Woerner, FRG defense minister and representative of the right wing of the Christian Democratic Union struck a different note. Although he did not turn down point-blank the "zero option" on intermediate-range missiles, he again spoke at length about the alleged 'superiority' of the Soviet Union in conventional armaments and stated that Europe could not give up nuclear weapons altogether.

BELYAYEV LINKS TERRY WAITE WITH IRAN ARMS DEALS

PM101511 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 11 Mar 87 p 9

[Igor Belyayev article under the rubric "Continuing the Subject": "Hostage Drama. Act III"]

[Text] On 20 January 1987, Terry Waite, a bearded gentleman of 47 and father of 3, who for 7 years had been engaged in winning the release of hostages not only from Lebanon but even from Libya, was suddenly seized by two young men. Each had a machinegun.

"What do you want?" he asked.

"Nothing really sir, apart from asking you to get into the car that is waiting. It's not far from the building..."

T. Waite had no option but to comply.

A couple of weeks later Nabih Birri, leader of the Lebanese Shi'ites (the "Amal" movement) stated at a Damascus press conference:

"The only reliable thing I can say about Terry Waite is that he has been abducted..."

A few days later a rumor spread in Beirut that the Archbishop of Canterbury's envoy -- as Terry Waite was sometimes officially known -- had indeed been abducted by an Islamic organization involved in hostage-taking. By then he had already been in Beirut for 2 months. But whereas previously his negotiations with kidnappers had produced tangible results (the release of hostages) he himself had now been unexpectedly seized. Why?

Terry Waite had fallen victim to an acute clash between two groups in Iran advocating the restoration of relations with the United States and the continuation of the secret shipments of U.S. weapons that are so necessary on the frontline of the war with Iraq, in return for rapprochement. A circle within a circle. That was how Terry Waite himself described the essence of what was happening between the United States and Iran. That is why, on arriving in Beirut in November, he relied on the Druze as a neutral force for his protection. But he was kidnapped by the Shi'ites!

When "Irangate" broke in Washington, attentive observers noted that the main moves in the secret U.S. arms shipments to Iran started not in the United States but in Britain. Traveling to Lebanon as the Archbishop of Canterbury's envoy, Terry Waite took with him a "request for CIA aid" sanctioned by certain influential officials. That is, the Briton actively negotiated the release of U.S. hostages, but the main thing that he discussed was the continuation of U.S. weapons shipments to Iran and the financial aspect of the deals for and on behalf of the United States! What a twist to a supposedly Christian "good-will mission"! Although last week a repentant President Reagan claimed that nothing of the kind had occurred.

This "dual role" of Terry Waite's also led to a split in the hostage-taking organizations. Some backed Montazeri -- Khomeyni's formal heir -- others sided with Rafsanjani, speaker of the Majlis and the "strongman" of the present Tehran regime. [paragraph continues]

Each wants to derive an advantage for themselves from a rapprochement with the United States. But even Terry Waite's indirect links with the CIA confused both sides. Although the action was naturally spearheaded against the Soviet Union: Iran has always been one of U.S. policy's strongholds in the Near East.

For the first time in the 10 years that the hostage drama has been running in Lebanon, "Hizballah" has split with "al-Jihad al-Islami." The United States has concentrated 35 warships in the Eastern Mediterranean -- that is, more than a single fighting unit for each.... hostage! The aim is to use the show of strength to force the interested parties to realize that whoever sides with the United States will receive arms!

Meanwhile the Archbishop of Canterbury has stated his involvement in the financing of Terry Waite's mission. The same thing has been done by certain U.S. religious organizations. Waite himself has also denied that he was acting on orders from Western governments although -- as is now known -- he had access to CIA accounts. Unable to leave the Bristol Hotel (West Beirut) during the day, he traveled in the evening and at night to secret negotiations, which, it transpired, were more concerned with the covert U.S. arms shipments to Iran than with the fate of the hostages. As Waite himself put it, the negotiations were by no means easy. This time the genuinely interested parties drastically disagreed about something! What was it?

The Archbishop of Canterbury's envoy was playing a U.S. game in Beirut and nothing else. Formally Washington seemed uninvolved, the White House's National Security Council had nothing to do with it, no Americans took part in the game... Convenient, was it not? The hostage drama in Lebanon continues....

SOVIET DROUGHT-RELIEF WORKERS LEAVE ADDIS ABABA

LD151032 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0100 GMT 15 Mar 87

[Text] A group of Soviet transportation and medical workers have been given a ceremonial send-off in Addis Ababa, having spent 2 years providing selfless aid in eliminating the consequences of the prolonged drought. In that time motor convoys consisting of 300 heavy trucks with drivers and also Aeroflot aircraft and helicopters, sent from the USSR, delivered tens of thousands of tons of food and other freight to the needy and conveyed 218,000 peasants from the drought zone to fertile provinces. Minister of Health Gizaw Tsehay, member of the WPE Central Committee, expressed profound gratitude to the CPSU and the Soviet Government for the support rendered.

During an exchange of opinion on current international issues, the sides underlined the transcendental importance to world destiny of Soviet proposals for the elimination of massive destruction weapons and the creation of a world system of international security.

III. 16 Mar 87

J 2

USSR INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

Particular attention was given to the constructive nature of the new Soviet initiative launched by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, on 28 February 1987.

The consultations took place in an atmosphere of fraternal friendship, comradeship, and mutual understanding.

Participating in the consultations on the Soviet side were Marshal S.I. Sokolov, candidate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR's minister of defense; A.F. Dobrynin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; V.A. Medvedev, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; and A.I. Adamishin, the USSR's deputy minister foreign affairs.

Representing Angola were Pedro Maria Tonha Pedale, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee the MPLA-Labor Party and minister of defense of the People's Republic of Angola; and Alfonso Van Dunem Mbinda, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the MPLA-Labor Party and minister of external relations.

The Cuban side was represented by Jorge Risquet Valdes, a member of the Politburo and Secretariat of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee.

DELEGATION DEPARTS ON FRONTLINE STATES TOUR

LD151730 Moscow TASS in English 1737 GMT 15 Mar 87

[Text] Moscow March 15 TASS -- Today a group of deputies of the USSR Supreme Soviet (parliament), led by Pavel Gilashvili, vice-president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, left by air for the "Frontline" states of southern Africa.

The group will visit Angola, Zambia, Botswana, Zimbabwe, and Tanzania.

LD272350 Moscow TASS in English 2039 GMT 27 Feb 87

KRSNAYA ZVEZDA ON LIZICHEV'S MEETINGS IN CUBA

HONDURAN FORCES DOWN UNIDENTIFIED TRANSPORT PLANE

[Text] Managua March 11 TASS -- The Honduran armed forces downed an unidentified transport aircraft near the Salvadoran border on Monday.

III. 16 Mar 87

K 2

USSR INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN

Attempts by Honduran authorities to pass it for a Nicaraguan aircraft failed. Spokesman for the Salvadoran Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front announced that the plane took off from the territory of El Salvador carrying weapons and military hardware for Nicaraguan contras. News agencies report that this version was confirmed by other sources in Central American countries.

PENTAGON ANNOUNCES JOINT EXERCISES WITH HONDURAS

LD111059 Moscow TASS In English 1033 GMT 11 Mar 87

[Text] Washington March 11 TASS -- The United States continues to build up tension around Nicaragua and on Tuesday started new military exercises in Honduras.

Robert Sims, a Pentagon spokesman, said that combat units numbering about 750 men were sent without preliminary notification from California to Honduras where they were joined by several battalions of the Honduran Army.

The joint exercises will last till March 25 and their purpose is to practice urgent troop deployment and to check their combat readiness, the Pentagon spokesman announced.

LAPTEV REPLACES LEBEDEV AS URUGUAYAN AMBASSADOR

LD120830 Moscow TASS in English 0802 GMT 12 Mar 87

[Text] Moscow March 12 TASS -- The Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR has appointed Igor Laptev, 55, the ambassador of the USSR to the Eastern Republic of Uruguay. Igor Laptev has been in the diplomatic service since 1955. He held a number of responsible positions at the USSR Foreign Ministry and abroad.

He has replaced Yuriy Lebedev who was relieved of his duties as ambassador in connection with his retirement.

POLITBURO DISCUSSES HOUSING, MUNICIPAL SERVICES

LD122014 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1758 GMT 12 Mar 87

[Text] Moscow, 12 Mar (TASS) -- At a meeting held today the CPSU Central Committee Politburo discussed the issue of measures to further perfect the work of the housing and municipal services. In accordance with the social program determined by the 27th CPSU Congress, there has been a significant growth in the scale of housing and civil construction in the country. At the same time the level of housing and municipal services is lagging behind today's requirements.

A package of measures has been mapped out to improve the supply of municipal services to the Soviet people, for reinforcing and developing the provision of technical equipment in this sphere, and to remove the shortcomings existing here. The Central Committee Politburo demanded that the Councils of Ministers of the union republics and local bodies raise their responsibility for the state and development of the housing and municipal services. The USSR Gosstroy has been charged with resolving issues connected with ensuring scientific and technical progress in the housing and municipal sphere.

An increase in the volume of capital investment set aside for communal construction, and improvement in the provision of materials and equipment and the mastering of the serial production of new types of progressive instruments and equipment for the housing and municipal services are envisaged.

Tasks have been set to improve the reliability of urban power supply systems and to create technical emergency services and a reserve of vital material-technical resources. Measures have been determined to improve the labor conditions of workers in the housing and municipal services and to broaden the training of cadres for this industry. Attention is being drawn to the need to increase the responsibility of citizens to preserve the housing fund and to maintain it in a proper condition.

The meeting studied the results of the talks conducted by L.N. Zaykov with Czechoslovak leaders during his working visit to the CSSR. It was noted that the specific directions which have been agreed to develop forms of economic interaction and the measures to accelerate the establishment of direct production ties and research and production associations give a new impulse to the extensively mutually advantageous cooperation between the USSR and the CSSR.

The meeting heard a report by B.N. Yeltsin on the official friendly visit by a USSR Supreme Soviet delegation to Nicaragua. The Politburo noted with satisfaction the steady development of Soviet-Nicaraguan relations based on equality and mutual respect and expressed support for the Sandinist leadership's policy and for the constructive efforts of the Contadora Group and of other Latin American countries to achieve a political settlement of the situation in Central America.

The CPSU Central Committee Politburo meeting discussed a report by Yu.F. Solovev on a CPSU delegation's visit to Libya to attend ceremonies marking the 10th anniversary of the proclamation of popular power there, and a report by I.V. Kapitonov on the participation of a CPSU delegation in the work of the 13th Congress of the Swiss Labor Party, as well as certain other domestic and foreign policy issues.

CPSU OFFICIALS ADDRESS PARTY FUNCTIONARIES

PM091633 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Mar 87 First Edition p 3

[Unattributed report: "Leading Cadres' Studies"]

[Text] First secretaries of party gorkoms of republic, kray, and oblast centers have completed studies at the CPSU Central Committee Academy of Social Sciences Institute for Raising the Qualifications of Leading Party, Soviet, and Ideological Cadres. They studied urgent questions of the CPSU's Marxist Leninist theory and policy in the light of the decisions of the 27th party congress and the CPSU Central Committee January (1987) Plenum. There was comprehensive discussion of questions of economic and social building, the development of socialist democracy, the activation of the human factor, and the role and place of party organs and party gorkoms in restructuring. Great attention was devoted to problems of broadening internal party democracy and openness, asserting an atmosphere of exactingness, developing criticism and self-criticism, openly forming elected party organs at all levels, and improving the style and methods of activity of party committees as organs of political leadership.

Questions of improving cadre policy were studied, and emphasis was placed on the need to make it more active and purposeful and really connected with the key directions of the struggle for the country's accelerated socioeconomic development, to intensify the Marxist-Leninist theoretical training and ideological and moral tempering of cadres, and to foster high political and moral standards in them. Attention was drawn to the tasks stemming from the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On Improving Party Political Education of Leading Cadres in the Light of the 27th CPSU Congress Decisions."

Ways to activate work on fulfilling the 27th CPSU Congress decisions and to mobilize Communists and all working people to realize the 1997 plan targets and worthily greet the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution are examined in the course of the studies. The students had meetings with scientists and specialists on questions of introducing financial autonomy and self-financing, improving product quality, introducing state acceptance, modern architecture and urban development, and enhancing the role of labor collectives in connection with the draft USSR Law on State Enterprises (Association).

The students were addressed by L. N. Zaykov, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; M.S. Solomentsev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the CPSU Central Committee Party Control Committee; A. P. Biryukova, A.F. Dobrynin, and G.P. Razumovskiy, secretaries of the CPSU Central Committee; I.S. Silayev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; P. Ya. Slezko, first deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Propaganda Department G.I. Marchuk, president to the USSR Academy of Sciences; S.A. Sitaryan, first deputy chairman of the USSR Gosplan; N.A. Zolotarev, N.S. Igrunov, I.P. Kirichenko, G.K. Kryuchkov, V.N. Sevruk, G.S. Strizhov, and G.P. Kharachenko, deputy chiefs of CPSU Central Committee sections; A.V. Vlasov, M.V. Gramov, V.G. Zakharov, Yu. A. Izrael, N.S. Konarev, Ye. I. Sizenko, and G.A. Yogodin, USSR ministers and chairmen of USSR state committees; R.G. Yanovskiy, sector of the CPSU Central Committee Academy of Social Sciences; F.D. Bobkov, P.D. Kondrashov, L.A. Kostin, and O.P. Shchepin, USSR deputy ministers and deputy chairmen of USSR state committees; K.T. Mazurov, chairman of the All-Union War and Labor Veterans Council; Colonel General D.A. Volkogonov, deputy chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate; V.G. Khorkov, deputy chairman of the USSR People's Control Committee; and I.G. Dudenkov, RSFSR minister of consumer services for the population.

In the course of the studies wide coverage was given to the practice of the activities of local party organs in restructuring party work. Reports on these questions, were delivered to the students by A.F. Ponomarev, first secretary of Belgorod Party Obkom; Yu. I. Litvintsev, first secretary of Tula Party Obkom; V.P. Mysnichenko, first secretary of Kharkov Party Obkom, Yu. N. Yelchenko, first secretary of Kiev Ukrainian Communist Party Gorkom; and V.Ya. Khodyrev, chairman of Leningrad Gorispolkom. In the seminar studies there was a broad exchange of party gorkoms' work experience.

The students familiarized themselves with the course of restructuring of party work in the Belorussian republic party organization, met with the party and economic aktiv of science and production associations, enterprises, and design bureaus, and visited memorable places associated with the Belorussian people's heroic revolutionary, combat, and labor traditions. They were addressed by Ye.Ye. Sokolov, first secretary of the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee; G.G. Bartoshevich, second secretary of the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee; and other leaders.

In the course of the studies the students met with senior officials of the CPSU Central Committee apparatus, scientists of the CPSU Central Committee Academy of Social Sciences, cultural and art workers, and journalists and visited a number of enterprises in Moscow and Moscow Oblast and the USSR Exhibition of National Economic Achievements.

PRAVDA EDITORIAL ON CADRE SELECTION CRITERIA

PM111415 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Mar 87 First Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Entrusted With Leading. To Make High Demands on the Selection, Placing, and Training of Cadres"]

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] The process of cadre renewal is having a beneficial effect. The majority of the new workers promoted to leading posts on union republic Communist Party Central Committees, on party kraykoms, obkoms, gorkoms, and raykoms, in ministries and departments, and in labor collectives are resolutely organizing matters and ridding themselves of everything preventing them from living and working in the new way. Our life is becoming brighter and cleaner.

Cadre replacement must not become an end in itself. What is needed is an attentive, thoughtful, and principled attitude toward selecting and replacing cadres, without violating continuity. Both inertia and unsubstantiated, hasty replacement of workers, bureaucratic administration, subjectivism, and intolerance of independent thinking and initiative are inadmissible in this matter.

Of course, we must not count on every new leader at once having the best professional, ideological, and moral qualities. It takes more than a day to mold them. Hence the increasingly high demands that must be made on the selection, placing, and training of cadres. It is a question of developing qualities such as high competence, a feeling for the new, readiness to solve difficult questions independently, and the ability not to lose sight of the political meaning of economic management.

It was and still is the important task of party committees to create a reliable reserve of cadres for promotion. This is creative, living work rather than work on paper. However, many people still approach it with old yardsticks. [paragraph continues]

A person's written answers [anketnyye dannyye] are still frequently the only thing taken into account, and candidates for a post are selected by eye, as it were, without taking account of real thoughts and feelings. The entire concern for the reserve frequently boils down to the compilation of lists. Such formalism is inadmissible. It is necessary, V.I. Lenin taught, to "study people and seek skilled workers. That is the point now..."

A person's reputation and the value of his professional and moral qualities are largely determined by the opinion of the labor collective and the primary party organization. It is precisely this which must be the basis for promoting every leader. In this connection the experience of the Georgian, Krasnodar, and Sverdlovsk party organizations in the open and public selection of cadres merits attention. Elections of leaders, their reports with approval of references, and certification of workers should be more widely practiced. It is only important that all this does not turn into bureaucratic games or measures for "form's" sake. The assertion of an atmosphere of openness, criticism, and self-criticism in every collective helps to avoid this.

It must not be forgotten that appointment or election to a post does not in itself give a person the right to any exclusivity. Neither a monumental office nor the pomposity of an official nor, conversely, demonstrative familiarity or "intimacy" on the part of a leading worker will arouse in subordinates feelings of respect. True authority is asserted through professional qualities, the ability to organize work, and ideological and moral tempering. The times are constantly making more and more new demands on a person's knowledge, constantly testing his ability to act decisively and sagaciously, and verifying the strength of his conviction. He who is unable to change for the better the state of affairs in the assigned sector, is indifferent to the changes taking place, and clings to old habits does not have the right to hold a leading post.

The ability to attract people to himself and to rely on the mind and strength of the collective is an indispensable quality for any leader. Only by finding himself more and more assistants, helping them to work, and taking their experience into account can he prove his right to lead people. It has already been repeatedly verified by life that, if a chief is not afraid to raise acute and urgent problems for general discussion, if he is able to listen to another's opinion and take criticism into account, if he trusts subordinates and encourages their initiative in every possible way, then there is a good working and moral atmosphere in the collective.

However, the editors also receive letters of the following kind: Certain workers, when making a decision, do not deem it necessary to consult with the collective and seek to solve almost all questions themselves, on their own. The result? The person tries to do too much at once, does not have enough time anywhere, sees nothing through to the end, and, at worst, embarks on the path of violating the requirements of the party statutes, the Leninist work style, and the norms of our life. There are many such reports among the responses to the newspaper's new rubric "Party Life: Entrusted With Leading." Thus, Yu. Krasnoperov, first secretary of Udmurtia's Kezskiy Party Raykom, thinks nothing of shouting at someone and saying a rude word to him. He very often tries to take over the work of soviet and economic leaders. He personally resolves cadre and many other questions. The result is that the cause is harmed, and people are upset. Can such instances really be tolerated! No one is permitted to violate the norms of collegiality and our democracy.

The art of leadership, just like moral qualities, is polished and improved in the course of everyday practice. It is very important for the training of trainers to be constantly at the center of party organizations' attention. [paragraph continues]

It is necessary to give new leaders the maximum assistance right from the start and to show the maximum exactingness toward them. Comradely exactingness and party-minded principledness elevate a person. Nothing so ruins a worker as base flattery and being surrounded by obsequious and obliging executors ready to indulge his every whim. Genuine concern for cadres has nothing in common with complacency, all-forgiveness, philanthropy, or flirting.

The higher the prestige of everyone entrusted with leading, the more quickly restructuring will proceed and the more successfully the 27th party congress decisions will be fulfilled.

YELTSIN ADDRESSES MOSCOW GORISPOLKOM SESSION

LD141832 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 14 Mar 87

[Text] A session of the Moscow Soviet took place today. The executive committee submitted the results of its work for 1986 for Muscovites to judge long before the session. The leaders of the executive committee and its sub-departments delivered review reports about their activities in labor collectives and before the population in many housing estates. The comments and wishes of Muscovites expressed at the meetings were summarized and taken into account in preparing materials for the session. Making an all-round analysis of the work of the Moscow Gorispolkom, the deputies pointed out that under the leadership of the city party organization, it has started to specifically and actively resolve the vital problems of the capital and of the radical restructuring of the activity of local soviets.

The deputies who spoke at the session said that at the moment trading, transport, public utilities and consumer services to the population are improving only slowly. It was stressed that only the first steps have been made. Restructuring in industry, construction and municipal services and in the social sphere is still being carried out only slowly and shallowly, and no substantial advances have been secured in all branches of the economy and consumer services. The delegates' attention was focused on issues relating to further enhancing the role of, and reinforcing the responsibility of the local soviets for accelerating socioeconomic development. The measures proposed by them are designed to secure the fulfillment of Moscow's special-purpose social programs, and of the 5-year plan targets, on the basis of the further development and deepening of democratic forms of the local soviets' work.

Comrade Yeltsin, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Moscow Gorkom, spoke at the session.

LIGACHEV, SLYUNKOV, TALYZIN ATTEND ACADEMY MEET

LD111430 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 11 Mar 87

[Excerpts] The annual meeting of the USSR Academy of Sciences continues its work in Moscow today. At the morning session, the annual report was discussed. Academicians Prokhorov, Zeldovich, Blokhin, Goldanskiy, Obukhov, (?Ovdoyevskiy), Koshkin and other scientists spoke of the first positive results of the restructuring which has begun in the academy and put forward proposals for a more rational exploitation of the solid research potential of academic science. [passage omitted] Taking part in the general meeting are Comrades Ligachev, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Slyunkov candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo; and Talyzin, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the Gosplan.

IZVESTIYA ON 'PASSIVITY' OF COMPOSERS UNION

PM051245 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 1 Mar 87 Morning Edition p 3

[Article by V. Dashkevich: "Ever Quieter and Quieter and Quieter; Composer's Polemical Notes on Affairs in His Creative Union"]

[Text] Amateur music is very fashionable right now. It attracts an enormous audience by virtue of its sincerity and democracy. There is nothing bad in that, the only alarming thing is that at the same time interest is declining in the professional music of Soviet composers. Real music is whole. It is not divided into amateur and professional -- it is talent that decides. Nonetheless professional composers should have a special, workmanlike responsibility for the state of their art. If this responsibility is even slightly blunted people who only recently loved music lose their faith in it. It is even worse when this responsibility is blunted within the organization designed to lead the country's musical life.

The Seventh USSR Composers' Congress was held a year ago. In contrast to the congresses of other creative unions it was surprisingly quiet. Individual disquieting speeches could not shake the skillfully organized atmosphere of general calm and were submerged in preplanned speeches with a regulated dose of criticism and praise for the union's leadership. They wanted just one thing -- to avoid substantial changes. A year has passed and against the background of the intensive restructuring which has gripped all the country's creative unions this is becoming increasingly obvious. The same old song can be heard in our midst again: "Ever quieter, quieter, and quieter..." Yet again promises of restructuring remain only promises.

Such passivity generates justified disquiet. Criteria are declining and, taking advantage of the fact, vulgar and aggressive music, music in poor taste, is gathering strength. Unless we regain our positions by countering it with high musical art, a democratic, intelligent, and modern art, then an uncontrolled musical situation may take shape. It is time for us to realize this, to investigate without delay the reasons for such an obvious creative stagnation in our organization, and to analyze them carefully.

Just the figures for a start: The country's composers union has over 2,500 members of whom approximately 1,700 are composers and 800 are musicologists -- one musicologist for two composers. The average age of the members is about 60. The union's leader has not changed since 1948.

In that time Soviet music has lost three great composers -- S. Prokofyev, A. Khachaturyan, and D. Shostakovich. This irreparable loss has led to the point where the very high artistic criteria they developed have begun to decline. This has failed to alarm the leadership. On the contrary, the microbe of self-satisfaction and complacency has appeared in the atmosphere of the union and begun to grow. Gradually the spirit of creation has given way to the spirit of bureaucratism and excessive administration.

The tendency appeared to turn the composers union into a closed system. This was reflected particularly graphically in the practice of acquiring new compositions: So-called purchasing commissions were created under the Ministry of Culture. The people sitting on these commissions are not responsible for the further life of compositions and it is not surprising therefore that 80-90 percent of the compositions they purchase are virtually never performed. [paragraph continues]

On the other hand loud reports about hundreds of new operas, symphonies, and quartets regularly cause the air to tremble. This practice has caused serious harm to the creation of many people, especially young people. It has made them unaccustomed to exactingness toward themselves and to the need to constantly prove the vitality of their compositions at meetings with their audience and has created the soil for all kinds of abuses. It is high time to renounce this practice and to transfer the right to acquire new compositions to the country's best performance collectives.

On the other hand the union's leadership has displayed intolerance toward innovatory trends in our music. The usual "formalism" label has been hung on the compositions of composers A. Shnitke, E. Denisov, and S. Gubaydulina. I want to make special mention of A. Shnitke. His music is well known in our country and throughout the world. It is of striking beauty, strength, and spirituality. You only have to cite his two latest colossal works -- the "Faustus" oratorio and the song cycle [khory] to the words of the great ancient Armenian poet Grigor Narekatsi. I do not want to write about this, but I must: A. Shjnitke's creative successes have been achieved not thanks to but rather in spite of the activity of the union's leadership -- advertised concerts by the composer have frequently failed to take place; it is no accident that he received the RSFSR N. Krupskaya state prize for his music for a cartoon at the recommendation of the USSR Cinematographers Union.

There is no need to mention that the union's leaders are not offended by titles or favorable reviews, but what about musical criticism? Where were the above-mentioned 800 musicologists? Unfortunately the structure of the organization is such that they are completely dependent the huge detachment of musicologists designed to carry out a kind of state acceptance for the quality of creative output began to work ineffectually. How many frankly weak works were praised to the skies! The Composers Union's printed organ, the journal SOVetskaya Muzyka, has also suffered from apologetics and its circulation has dropped from 20,000 to 12,000 in recent years. Immoderate praise has caused great harm and has delayed the creative growth of many talented composers, including secretaries of the union, and has affected the moral climate. So P. Savintsev, former responsible secretary of the USSR Composers Union, has been found guilty of plagiarism while G. Nikitin, former director of the bureau for the propaganda of Soviet music, has been found guilty of unseemly financial machinations. Indeed, the latter was not out of work for long. As though by a wave of a magic wand he suddenly became... responsible secretary of the Moscow organization. It is he who organizes the "Moscow Fall" festivals which are repeatedly criticized in the press. That is how an important matter is discredited

Special mention must be made of the alienation of the union's musical policy from the interests of the audience. Modern genres which are popular among the mass audience, especially among young people, are totally ignored. There is an anecdotal ring to the story of how three composers appeared in the operatic section to listen to and discuss A. Rybnikov's well-known opera "Juno and Avos" and one of them said: "Not bad," after which the session was closed. Alas, it is no anecdote but a fact, just as it is a fact that to this day A. Rybnikov has no concert fee entitlement and the propaganda bureau, now "restructured" as the Muzinform [avtorskiy] [expansion unknown] has not staged a single one-man concert of his. For all the enormous revenue of the USSR Music Fund (We will return again to its sources) not one kopek has been spent on creating a modern sound laboratory or on acquiring synthesizers and electronic apparatus -- that is today when equipment plays a tremendous part in the esthetics of sound, when even an out of the way restaurant or any amateur ensemble has more than enough sophisticated imported apparatus. We are losing the competition with the amateurs for the young audience for whom modern music is above all a modern sound.

Nor have we done well with cinema music -- there is simply no such section in the Composers Union and the creation of composers like G. Gladkov, A. Rybnikov, M. Minkov, Ye. Krylatov, E. Artemyev, A. Zhurbin, and many others is virtually unrepresented in our organization, yet it has been tempered in the most popular genres with a mass audience --in the cinema, in musicals, and in variety performance. Aptly termed the "third direction" uniting the cultural traditions of serious music with the democracy and vitality of the modern variety stage, they could become a powerful force capable of attracting a big audience.

The "quiet" administration fearful of innovation, of open windows, of fresh ideas, has led to professional music's self-isolation. A closed system has arisen, a kind of self-service within the union of composers and musicologists: The composer writes, the musicologist praises, and what the ordinary listener thinks is unimportant, he is not part of the system. Ignoring the country's real musical life and failing to understand the natural laws of its development -- all this has led to the point where today musical reality itself is now ignoring the Composers Union. Its prestige is declining, the criterion of musical art has been lost. An avalanche of amateur music of all kinds has swept the modern stage and the Composers Union has lost the helm of the ship of musical life. The list of the 10 most popular composers of the year contains only two members of the union -- R. Pauls and D. Tukhmanov. We should not be surprised at the economic consequences, however paradoxical they may seem: As a result the Composers Union is becoming an organization which subsists, figuratively speaking, on unearned income. This conclusion of course reflects not the legal but the actual aspect of the matter. The Composers Union subsists on funds from the USSR Music Fund which received dues for the performance of all concert and variety programs and for revenue from the sale of records and so forth. Formerly these funds were formed largely from the performance of works by composers belonging to the union. Now the proportion of their contribution to this sum is declining catastrophically while the proportion of the "amateur" contribution is increasing correspondingly. Judge for yourselves. When Alla Pugacheva or Gradskiy, Antonov, or "Time Machine" performs at the Luzhniki stadium a ticket costs R5, there are 12,000 seats, and the gross takings are R60,000 because there are naturally no empty seats. From just one concert by these performers, who are criticized (often not without justification) in the press, on television, and on radio by professional musicologists, the Music Fund receives R900 -- I repeat from just one concert (!) -- and there are thousands of these concerts. In the same way the Music Fund received dues from these performers' records. Of course, I am calling this income unearned in the polemical sense, so to speak, (I am always expressing my own viewpoint here), but there is no doubt that all is not well.

We creative workers have been given a large degree of trust, support, and assistance. We must respond primarily with vigorous, real restructuring which, although it is painful for some people, is so essential for the entire Composers Union as a whole. We have great strength and even greater reserves. We have Sviridov and Gavrilin, Shchedrin and Kancheli, Shnitke and Petrov. We have a powerful "third direction" -- Gladkov, Rybnikov, Artemyev, Minkov, Zhurbin, Krylatov, and Tariverdiyev. We have remarkable talents among amateur performers and we must abandon our snobbish attitude toward them. They have something to learn from us and we have something to learn from them -- this has been proved by Okudzhave and Vysotskiy. I shall end the same way I began -- music cannot be divided into amateur and professional. Music is whole.

DISCUSSION OF PASTERNAK REHABILITATION

PM111751 Moscow MOSCOW NEWS in English No. 10, 8 Mar 87 pp 8-9

["Excerpts" from transcript of Writers Union discussion of rehabilitation of Pasternak, prefaced by comments by Andrey Voznesenskiy: "Pasternak Is With Us" -- first paragraph is MOSCOW NEWS introduction]

[Text] In our previous issue we carried a report on a meeting of the Commission on Boris Pasternak's Literary Heritage. Many readers have requested us to go into greater detail about the meeting. The Poet Andrey Voznesenskiy, Chairman of the Commission, has supplied us with a verbatim report on the meeting, excerpts from which we publish below. The preface to them contains his commentaries. [Voznesenskiy preface] On February 19, the Secretariat of the Soviet Writers Union held a meeting, which repealed the 1958 decision to expel Boris Pasternak from the Writers Union. It was an unprecedented and principled step. Only a week before that the Commission on the poet's Literary Heritage provided the Secretariat with a 14-point proposal dealing with the fate of the poet and his works. The first point was the repeal of the decision on the expulsion from the union of Boris Pasternak, one of the active sponsors of the 1st Congress of Writers. The recent quick decision of the Secretariat is an example of "acceleration" and effective spiritual reconstruction in the Writers Union. Much was said at the Secretariat meeting about the moral aspect of this step, proceeding from speakers' own experience and that of different generations.

The Commission of Heritage assembled in the same Empire-style conference hall in which the great man of letters was expelled from the union 30 years ago.

The confessional speeches in the Commission were permeated with pain for the future of our literature.

How did it happen that many of our writers including worthy ones, in those distant years, as if in delusion, joined in the unique tour campaign against the poet and pulled the long bow? As if heavily mesmerized, they accused one of their own of non-existent crimes. It is important to grasp the mechanism of this phenomenon, the lessons of history do not pass in vain, the truth looks forward to its triumph-- it is important that biographies and fates should be recreated in their authenticity for posterity. After the meeting one well-known poet told me what I later heard from many others: "It's a pity that I was not present at that discussion - my soul begs for repentance. We are all to blame."

Speakers said that intriguers, a notorious part among whom was also played by envious poets, palmed off Pasternak's poetical novel Doctor Zhivago as a political monster. This is a glaring example of trampling upon the truth and openness -- after all, there was absolutely nothing "anti-Soviet" in the novel, and everyone will see this after it has been published. Listening to the stories of speakers. I who knew Pasternak very well passed anew, as it were, through the bitterness of those days.

From the atmosphere of the Commission's meeting the reader can see the nerve of today's life of writers, an atmosphere of productive openness - not platonic idle talk, but reconstruction in action.

May the grave story of Pasternak serve as an example warning against the repetition of anything like this in future. All the "blank spots" in our culture must be filled in after Pasternak. Not a single violated fate should remain in the history of our literature.

Excerpts From the Shorthand Report [subhead]

Andrey Voznesenskiy: The moment which we have long been waiting for has come. We have come together to talk about the "second birth" of Boris Pasternak's work, and to help overcome that monstrous injustice which was done to him.

All that Pasternak wrote, including his novel Doctor Zhivago, must be published. There is also the vast epistolary heritage of the poet, which contains that charge of philosophical energy which we lack.

The country cottage of Peredelkino, in which the great poet lived and worked, must be turned into a museum. I think that it will be a spiritual magnet which will attract modern thought to Pasternak. This idea has been supported by the Commission members who are not present here - Vasil Bykov, Academician Dmitriy Likhachev (Chairman of the Soviet Cultural Fund), Danil Granin and Mikhail Lyanov.

The idea now is to move a museum of writers who lived in Peredelkino into Pasternak's cottage. It is the same as moving all writers who lived in Russia into Yasnaya Polyana. And expel Tolstoy from there. But all these writers would have turned in their graves if told that they would oust Pasternak!

Robert Rozhdestvenskiy: I propose that the Secretariat of the Writers Union should examine two questions: on restoring Pasternak's membership in the Union and on establishing a House-Museum. These are practical things which we can do.

Yevgeniy Yevtushenko: I shall touch on the problem of the House. A year ago Voznesenskiy and I took up this issue with Mikhail Zimyanin, then Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. No one could reproach him of being a man of particularly liberal views. And nevertheless he understood our arguments as a politician and supported us. Because all the objections to them were not worth a thing.

At the Moscow department of the Writers Union I posed this question: did anyone object to the establishment of a museum? I was told that no self-respecting writer could be opposed to this. The question is - why is an undertaking, which has no overt enemies, encountering obstacles?

Vitaliy Koritich (Editor-in-Chief of OGONEK magazine): The spirit of reconstruction, which should permeate our society, has found specific refraction in the discussion on Pasternak. Our Commission should ask television to use Pasternak's poetry in its programmes. He has been kept beyond the reach of the media long enough. The same applies also to school curricula. Pasternak has actually dropped out of the textbooks on literature.

To restore Pasternak's memory is a matter of honour for every writer taking part in his destiny. Either we shall purify ourselves or we'll become further smeared.

Our magazine is ready to publish any materials from the poet's literary heritage. A volume of Pasternak's poems will soon appear in the OGONEK Library series.

Konstantin Vanshenkin: Besides myself, only Irakliy Abashidze could attend that notorious meeting of the Board of the Writers Union which expelled Pasternak. Like on an alarm signal, there came from everywhere people, none of whom had read Doctor Zhivago. All of them spoke against him.

A voice from the hall: There were two persons who opposed the expulsion. Tvardovskiy who said that there was a need to weigh things up several times before taking action... And Gribachev, who warned that this would damage our image in the eyes of the world public.

Irakliy Abashidze: When I came to that board meeting, Pasternak was not there. He arrived later, learned that the question on the agenda was of his expulsion, turned round and went away. We plan to publish reminiscences about Pasternak. This must be done urgently for the number of old men who used to know him is declining.

Aleksandr Kushner: I believe that there is a need to prepare Pasternak's literary heritage, which should include both his letters and the replies to them. And of course, there must be a Pasternak museum, like Blok's House in Leningrad.

Veniamin Kaverin: We shall not be able to restore Pasternak's legacy in a rash way. This work calls for much time. But I want to say another thing. Living in Peredelkino, I often come to Pasternak's grave. Indeed, the trail to it is never overgrown. It is always covered with flowers. Pasternak is a people's writer and, by restoring his name, we come towards the people's wishes.

For many years I have been Chairman of the Commission on Yuriy Tynyanov's Literary Heritage. We have been able to organize Tynyanov readings in the writer's home town of Rezekne (formerly Rezhitsa). There is a need to pose the question, also of organizing Pasternak readings.

I have one more dream. My friend Mikhail Zoshchenko, our most formidable writer, a nice man, a gallant officer awarded with five orders, was undeservedly offended. There is a need to come together on account of his tragic fate and restore his name as well in the people's memory.

Yevgeniy Sidorov: Pasternak's birth centenary will be marked in 1990. However, there is not a single book about him in the Soviet Union. Yet how many of them have been written in the West!

Yevgeniy Pasternak: The latest edition of Boris Pasternak's Air Routes and a two-volume edition with a foreword by Likhachev, brought out in a print of 100,000 copies, were sold out in no time. Pasternak's poems have been published in the main. A volume of poems, not included in the main collection, is being put out in Leningrad. Pasternak's poems will appear in 1988 in the Classics and Contemporaries mass series. The plans of the Sovetskiy Pisatel Publishers for 1988 have the writer's biography of 35 printer's sheets. The plan for 1990 includes "Reminiscences About Pasternak". The publication of a four-volume collection of his writings is being discussed.

Lev Ozerov: The tragic underestimation of Boris Pasternak's work also affected his father, the artist Leonid Pasternak. Boris kept his father's canvases and sketches in Peredelkino and keenly felt their loss during the war years. It would be good to bring father and son together in the museum.

Yuriy Verchenko (Secretary of the Board, Soviet Writers Union): The Secretariat will examine all these proposals. Pasternak's good name must be restored.

Aleksandr Mikhaylov: Pasternak has practically dropped out of the school textbooks on literature. It is not simple to restore justice, but the younger generations must hear, know and read his poems. Why not think about bringing out the same type of collection on Pasternak as in the World of Mayakovskiy? It would also be appropriate to perpetuate his name: We do not lay claims to cities, of course, they have all been taken out, but why not to award the poet's name to a steamer, a street, or a library?

Vyacheslav Ivanov: Pasternak's book of poems *Life, My Sister* will soon be 70 years old. I have a specific proposal in this connection. The manuscript of this book has been preserved. It has to be discovered. And we must not forget the mark the 70th anniversary of the cycle itself.

Andrey Voznesenskiy: An evening could be arranged at the Tchaikovskiy Hall. Pasternak's book is devoted to 1917 -- it is the revolution as seen by the poet.

Stanislav Lesnevskiy: Pasternak holds a deserved place in our culture but besides that, he must be given his due as one of the pioneers of 20th-century Russian poetry. There is a need to tell about everything he did for our literature, about Lenin's poetic image created by him, to say that he glorified the revolution, that this was highly appraised by Gorkiy and that Mayakovskiy had warm feelings for Pasternak.

Pasternak was one of the founders of the Writers Union and a participant in the prewar antifascist congress in Paris. The poet's dedication to Russia, the Soviet Union and Russian culture came to the fore most vividly during the war. And we must show Pasternak as an artist, a citizen and a patriot. And in that extremely grave situation that took shape around him he behaved with an amazing sense of dignity. What spiritual forces it cost him to ensure all this!

Irina Antonova (director of the Pushkin Museum of Fine Arts): To arrange an exhibition, "Pasternak's World," is a very important idea. The title of the exhibition was proposed by Andrey Vozaesenskiy after the pattern of the "Eluard's World" exhibition at the Pompidou Hall in Paris. Our museum arranges splendid social gatherings devoted to writers and poets, but we have not known such exhibitions. They are very difficult.

If the exhibition is to be held in 1990, preparations for it must be started now. And we shall do this with pleasure.

Lev Ozerov suggested that one of the December evenings at the museum should be devoted to Pasternak. This can also be done with the participation of prominent musicians who would perform Skriabin and Chopin.

Vladimir Amlinskiy: We would not lose sight of one more opportunity -- drawing the vast youth audience to Pasternak. There are films and slides and a lot of other material recreating the atmosphere of Pasternak's time. AS documentary film should be made in his memory, using the shots from the 1st congress of writers, the antifascist congress in Paris....

Vyacheslav Ivanov: There are amateur films. They can also be used. Pasternak's personality is so powerful that it must be represented in its entire volume.

Danlil Danin: No one has said that there are remarkable gramophone recordings of Pasternak's voice. I inquired whether his composer's texts had been preserved. After all, he was also a composer.

I think it would be worthwhile to produce a Pasternak Album for the centenary of his birth: to make three or four discs together with commentaries.

Vladimir Novikov, Vice-Chairman of the Commission, read the proposals of 14 points. Among them large-scale celebration of Pasternak's centenary, the convocation of an international conference on his life and work. It was also recommended to turn to UNESCO with a proposal to declare 1990 the year of Boris Pasternak.

Andrey Voznesenskiy: All those against? No one. Accepted unanimously.

MOSCOW TV: 'VREMYA' INTRODUCES NEW WRAP-UP FORMAT

LD152129 [Editorial Report] Moscow Television Service in Russian at 1800 GMT on 15 March 1987 in its "Vremya" newscast introduces a feature that summarizes its previously reported in the program.

Read by a single newsreader to the accompaniment of lively background music, the format recaps the main point of one or more items, accompanied by already presented video trailers. Enclosed within a rectangular window taking up less than 50 percent of the screen, the trailers grow out and disappear into a receding shaft created by diminishing colored rectangles that in turn form each new trailer.

The new format was the 19th item out of a total of 22, being followed by sports, a repeated item on dog training, and the weather.

ECONOMIST AGANBEGYAN INTERVIEWED ON REFORMS

LE FIGARO, 10 Mar

PM131512 Paris LE FIGARO in French 10 Mar 87 p 3

[Interview with Soviet Academician Abel Aganbegyan by Denis Legras in Moscow; date not given]

[Text] [Legras] The 12th 5-Year Plan, adopted in June 1986, envisages growth rates appreciably higher than those achieved in the previous plan. Are these targets realistic?

[Aganbegyan] I consider these targets realistic. Specifically, it is a matter of raising the increase in our GNP from the 16.5 percent of the 11th 5-year period to 22 percent during the current period. This is not the crucial thing. We believe the most important thing is qualitative growth. This is achieved in two ways:

1 -- A change in the sources of growth... This is the most difficult. It is necessary to increase efficiency and accelerate scientific and technological progress.

2 -- Giving priority to the social field -- prosperity, improved working conditions, and so forth. We need this restructuring -- the word has now entered western vocabularies -- in order to accelerate the transformation of society and to carry it toward new frontiers.

[Legras] To achieve this you seem to be relying primarily on human resources rather than investment:

[Aganbegyan] No, that is not so. We rely both in equal proportions. Previously two-thirds of investments were allocated to the industrial field. They were devoted to new constructions, not to technological renovation. Now we are aiming at reconstruction and during the 12th 5-year period we will devote half the capital to it. This is why we are devoting particular attention to machine building. During the 11th plan investments in this field increased by 24 percent. During the 12th plan the figure will be 80 percent.

[Legras] You are placing particular emphasis on economic stimuli to achieve this qualitative change. However, there is virtually nothing in the stores. Do you intend to fill their shelves with foreign goods?

[Aganbegyan] Of course we are examining this, and it is one of our major concerns. We are also taking measures in some fields of activity -- food, for instance. During the 11th 5-Year Plan our agricultural output increased by 6 percent and the population by 4 percent. The food situation has not improved and we have imported astronomic quantities of wheat, meat, and other products. We want to increase output by 14.4 percent during the current plan... We are going to fill the stores with food. The major problem is prices. We sell meat and dairy products at half the cost price. We spend R40 billion on these two sectors alone. Of course in our socialist country we cannot increase prices without compensations in incomes. But perhaps we will at last succeed, toward the end of the 5-year period. I do not know... this is my personal viewpoint, anyway. Our present money supply is excessive in comparison to the amount of goods on sale. This is why our stores are not full. We must establish this equivalence... In 2-3 years' time every family will notice the difference.

[Legras] By allocating the "financial" responsibility to enterprises you seem to be putting Gosplan, central planning, on the sideline....

[Aganbegyan] You know, planning is a big word. The form is often confused with the substance. Planning can be achieved in different ways. One of them that has been identified with us historically is state planning. But it is not the only way. With the help of economic methods -- prices, credit terms, and a series of incentives -- we have achieved a radical reform of our management. There has been a transition from administrative leadership to economic management.

Rome Radio, 14 Mar

LD141848 Rome Domestic Service in Italian 0700 GMT 14 Mar 87

[Text] Abel Aganbegyan, Soviet leader Gorbachev's most important economic adviser, is in Rome to take part in a series of conferences at the invitation of the university and the Banco di Santo Spirito. Dario Laruffa reports:

[Laruffa] Perestroika, which means radical reform in Russian, is the word which was most often used by Aganbegyan, who is considered to be the chief promoter of the recent reform of the Soviet economy, during yesterday's address to students. In line with Gorbachev's new style, Aganbegyan talked about delays and faults without any hesitation. Three-quarters of Soviet mechanical products are below international standards; there are not enough houses; and there are problems in food supply. There is also the practice of bribery and corruption of public officials, although it is not a universal practice. But Abel Aganbegyan is confident, and said that the majority of the Party and of the people support Gorbachev in wanting to reduce the weight of bureaucracy.

I asked him to talk about the obstacles to this process.

[Begin Recording] [Aganbegyan, in Russian, fading into Italian translation] The first obstacle, as these are new and unknown things, is our lack of experience. The second difficulty is inertia -- the fact that the structure of the past is of great weight to us, and is preventing us from going ahead. There is also resistance from the bureaucratic apparatus itself -- from those who are deprived of certain privileges, certain powers.

[Laruffa] Professor, will the restructuring of the Soviet economy lead to dismissals in factories?

[Aganbegyan] A considerable reduction in the number of employees is forecast in many productive sectors in order to send the resulting available force to the sectors which are directly involved in the production of services for the population.

[Laruffa] There will be no dismissals, but a relevant mobility. When will a form of competition in the Soviet planned economy be possible? [end recording]

[Laruffa] In his reply, Professor Aganbegyan talked about the beginning of a liberalization in services, starting on 1 May.

[Begin Aganbegyan recording in Russian fading into Italian translation] Thousands of cooperatives are being set up, especially for domestic services. The field of individual activities, which have recently been legalized, is being enlarged.

This, of course, is a sort of competition for state-owned establishments which are active in the corresponding fields. There will be competition among state-owned firms which we have a different system for the supply of raw materials -- a system which today is centralized -- when we have the reform on prices and on the credit system. However, everything will only take place after the nineties. [end recording]

CSA REPORTS ARREARS IN METALLURGY PLAN

LD122238 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 12 Mar 87

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] As the USSR Central Statistical Administration has reported, the country's industry has overcome the backlog which it ran up in January. The increase in output, compared with February last year, amounted to 1.8 percent. Seventy-seven percent of enterprises coped with their total volume of contract obligations. However, in industry as a whole, the plan for marketing taking into account supply obligations was fulfilled by 97.3 percent.

In fulfilling the February plan, ferrous metallurgy is nevertheless maintaining its arrears in smelting steel, in the production of ready-made rolled products and steel pipes. The plan for the production of many kinds of output was not fulfilled by enterprises of the ministries of the machine-building complex. Fulfillment of the plan for the production of a number of progressive kinds of domestic equipment has not been ensured. The production of some kinds of output by the USSR Light Industry Ministry was lower than planned.

Less than two 10-day periods remain before the end of the first quarter. Labor collectives are making every effort to wipe out the arrears which have been run up.

BRIEFS

BAM POWER LINE -- Chara station, the largest railroad [BAM], has received power from the Zeya GES. Installation teams of Mechanized Column No. 106 of Vostoksibelektrosetstrov Trust [East Siberian Electric Power Lines Construction Trust] joined the Zeya-Ust-Ilimsk schedule. The next stage of work -- laying the second power transmission line on the Chara-Taksimo section -- is already well under way. The BAM builders have also decided to cope with this task ahead of schedule. They plan to pass the Vitim River by mid-May, and thus complete work on the western part of the Chita section of the main railroad. The second string of the electric power line will complete the program of reliable electric power supply to the northern regions of Chita Oblast. [Text] [Moscow Television Service in Russian 0930 GMT 13 Mar 87 OW]

MEDIA COVERS 12-14 MAR AGRICULTURAL WORK

LD150122 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian, unless otherwise indicated, on 12-14 March. GMT times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item.

12 March

It is reported from Barnaul that preparation of seeds for the spring sowing was completed today in the farms of the Altay Kray. Special care has been taken with the intensive technologies field, which will occupy 1,200 hectares this year. It will be sown exclusively to the best varieties of spring wheat. (0900)

Kirghizia is completing dispatch of alfalfa seeds to the public fund. For the first time the state has been sold 8,000 metric tons of Alfalfa, almost one-third more than the plan figure; of this, more than 5,000 metric tons have been delivered to farms in Siberia, the Baltic, and the Ukraine. (1200)

Tajik farmers have begun mowing catch crops rapeseed which have a yield of more than 200 quintals per hectare and will help increase cotton yields by 2-3 quintals. (1200)

So far Altay has received more than 15,000 metric tons of corn seed from southern areas of the country. (1400)

In Dagestan sowing of alfalfa and other feed crops has started. This year alfalfa will cover 35,000 hectares in the ASSR, and by the end of the 5-year plan period, 3 times more. This will be equal to one-third of all of today's irrigated lands in the Dagestan Republic. (1800)

Farmers in the virgin lands areas of Kashka-Darya Oblast are the first in Uzbekistan to complete the sowing of spring and eared crops. (1900)

Spring work in the fields has been renewed in Tajikistan after several rainy days. Grain, pulse, and feed crops are being sown as quickly as possible. So far, they cover some 24,000 hectares. (1900)

13 March

In Kashka-Darya Oblast they have started to sow corn. In Uzbekistan in general not less than 300,000 hectares will be allocated to corn. (0100)

14 March

In Uzbekistan mass sowing of vegetables has begun. This year vegetable crops will take up more than 24,000 hectares. (0900)

In the Mari non-Chernozem Zone 85 percent of the tractor pool has been repaired; all the equipment is ready for the new sowing season. (1200)

The sowing of feed, cereal, and bean crops is underway in four rayons of Chechen-Ingush ASSR. (1200)

In Kirghiz SSR, the mass marketing of seeds has started. (1200)

LOSS OF FRUIT, VEGETABLES IN UKRAINE NOTED

LD160859 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0700 GMT 16 Mar 87

[Text] Results for the current quarter will be rather disappointing for workers at the Ukrainian State Agro-Industrial Committee and the republic's Ministry of Trade, charged with storing vegetables and fruit from last year's harvest. They did not prepare well for the winter. Warehouses and stores were far from fully repaired and already during the last quarter of 1986 more than 18,000 tonnes of potatoes, around 25,000 tonnes of vegetables, and 2,000 tonnes of fruit were written off. Apart from this, tens of thousands of tonnes of rotting produce have been handed over to feed livestock, especially in the Odessa and Kherson Agro-industrial complexes, while more than 200,000 have been lost through deterioration in quality and loss of produce altogether at the Denpropetrovsk fruit and vegetable combine.

The People's Control Committee has punished many negligent managers and taken measures to put things in order. However, cables about the loss of potatoes, vegetables, and fruit continue to come in from all parts of the republic. How much has been lost this quarter? The figure will obviously be established by local Soviet and party bodies.

BRIEFS

AGRICULTURE EXHIBITION -- Moscow March 9 TASS -- The international specialized exhibition "Agrotech-87" has opened in one of the pavilions of the exhibition complex in Krasnaya Presnya today. More than 40 firms from the FRC, Finland, Austria, Hungary, Britain, Denmark, The Netherlands, the USA, Belgium, Italy, Sweden, Switzerland, Japan and West Berlin exhibited their technology and means for increasing the yield of crops and improving the quality of farm produce, their storage and distribution. Much space in the exposition is devoted to chemization of agriculture with due regard for environmental protection. Along with the firms already maintaining for many years ties with Soviet organization, for the first time participating in the exhibition are several medium and small western firms wishing to appear in the Soviet market. "Agrotech-87" sponsored with the assistance of the Soviet amalgamation "Expocenter" by the West German firm "Clache Internazionale" will last till March 17. [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 2116 GMT 9 Mar 87 LD]

NEW GRAIN VARIETIES -- New grain crop varieties have been developed at the Yuryev Plantbreeding, Selection, and Genetics Institute in the Ukraine. New maize, wheat, and millet seeds developed there will be sown on hundreds of thousands of hectares this year in the USSR. A new variety of pea called Kharkovskiy-Usatiy is being developed. Its furry leaves help it resist lying down and it is suitable for intensive technology farming. It has a yield of around 450-500 quintals of greenery and about 305-307 quintals of peas. The institute has also created two new varieties of hard wheat suitable for making both good pasta and bread. [Summary] [Moscow Television Service in Russian 0655 GMT 11 Mar 87 LD]

